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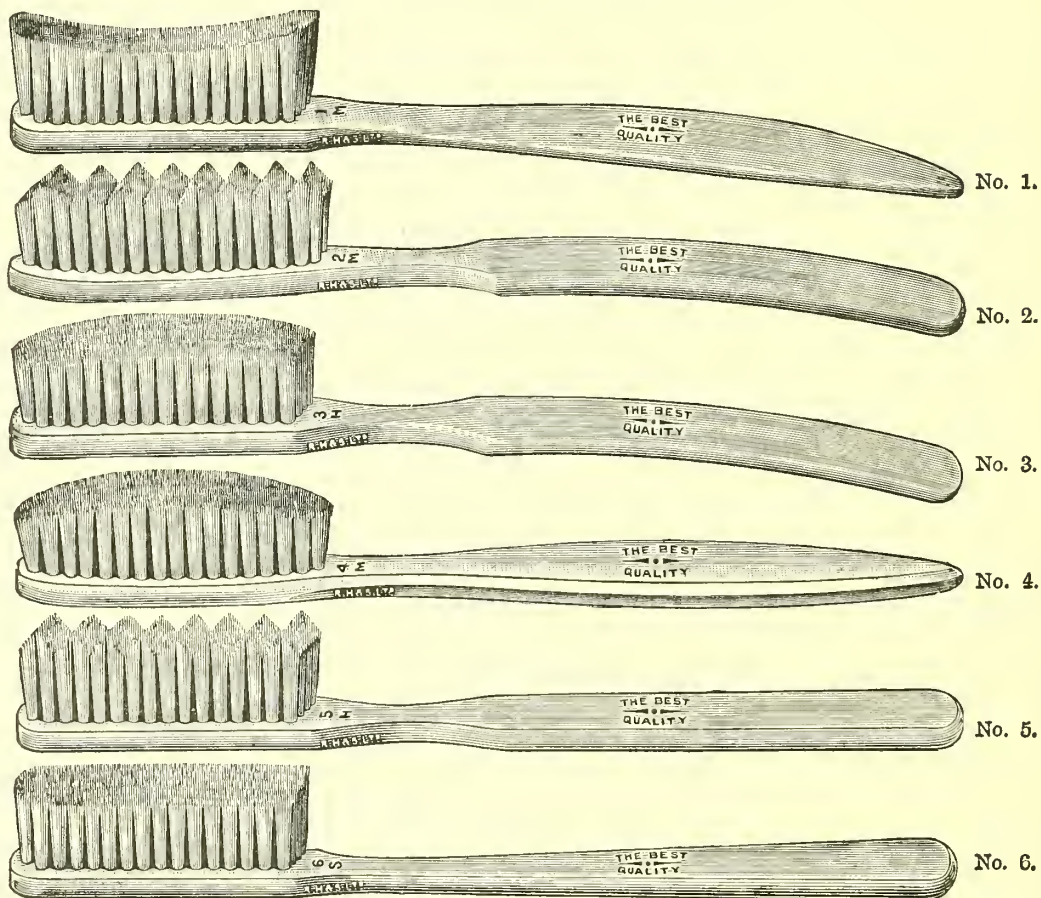
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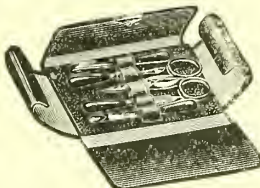
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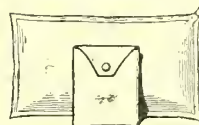
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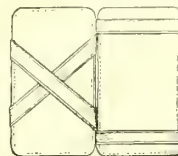


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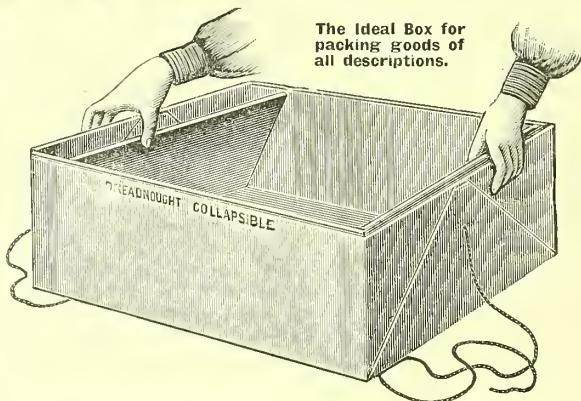
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Advertised Price.	Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Wholesale Price.
Per Box.	Per Box.	Per Gross.
28-lb. Bags (or Boxes) 3/- each ...	3/- ...	2/6 each
1-cwt. Bags 5/6 " ...	5/6 ...	4/7
1-cwt. Bags 10/- " ...	10/- ...	8/4

The following are also sent, carriage paid, cases free, to any place in the United Kingdom, for net cash: 4-7 lbs. Boxes, 3/6 the lot; 6-7 lbs. Boxes and upwards at 10/- per dozen (list price). Orders for assorted sizes to the value of 7/6 and upwards.

TIDMAN'S SEA SOAP, beautifully perfumed.

Advertised Price.	Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Wholesale Price.
Per Box.	Per Box.	Per Gross.
Box of 3 large Tabs. 1/- each ...	10½d. ...	7/6 per doz. boxes
" 6 small Tabs. 6d. " ...	5d. ...	3/9
Bars about ½-lb. 5d. " ...	4d. ...	3/- per doz. bars
" " 1-lb. 10d. " ...	8d. ...	6/-

Accounts Monthly Net due 10th of following month. Terms for Seidlitz Powders, Pinnacle Soap Stands, Toilet Soaps, &c., sent on application.

TIDMAN & SON, Ltd., Wapping,
London, E.

STIPENDUM CORK STOPPERS

in
all sizes
suitable for
KALIS, CITRATES,
DISPENSING, and all
FLUIDS.

STIPENDUM COVERED POTS

THE BEST FOR FACE AND TOOTH POWDERS,
PASTES, AND OINTMENTS.

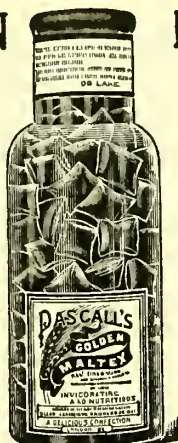
GREASE PROOF.

For Samples & particulars apply to
The
Stipendum Stopper Co.
1 Newman Street,
LONDON, W.
Tel. No. 3769
GERRARD.

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GOLDEN MALTEX

Contains
25%
Pure
Malt
Extract



of
especial
food value
for
Children.

¶ Pascall's Golden Malt Extract is admirably suited for sale by Chemists, owing to its nutritive and restorative qualities.

¶ Order through your Wholesale Druggist, or direct from the manufacturers,

JAS. PASCALL, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

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Mr. G. R. Brown, Dunglass, writes:—

"I am glad to say that after many years' trial I find 'Rodine' as good as ever, and I know of nothing to equal it as a rat-killer."

After a first trial, Mr. Brown wrote "that 'Rodine' had excellent results—it killed thousands of rats."

"Rodine" is the satisfactory rat poison, wherever used it proves itself to be the most certain and most economical. It is extensively and attractively advertised, and yields nearly 100 % Profit.

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HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist — **PERTH, Scotland**

Export Agents:

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CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Best Quality at Lowest Prices

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

40 DIFFERENT KINDS.

Special Quotations to Wholesale Buyers

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CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

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MERCURY COLUMN SEEN AT A GLANCE.

Made in Two Rapidities, 1 Minute and ½ Minute.

New Price List of Thermometers for every purpose, post free.

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ESTABLISHED 1852.

Contractors to H.M. Government.

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TOMMY'S COOKER.

A Marvel of Simplicity & Utility

Is the most welcome gift to soldiers in the trenches... Give him one before he leaves for the front. ... For preparing food out of doors it is perfection.

Used by the British, Belgian and French Army in the Field, and the Red Cross Society.

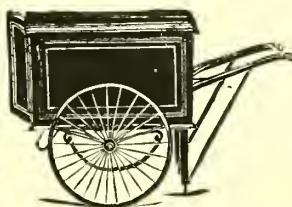
PRICE, 1/- REFILLS, 1/6

ADVANTAGES.—1. Wind does not blow it out. 2. Composition unaffected by weather or climate. 3. Stand carries heavy pots or pans.

Tommy's Cooker Co. Ltd.

Works: 31 Carburton St., London, W.

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finished in any desired colours are one of our most popular lines of manufacture.

We are also makers of

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Sanaphos

T.M. Reg.

—worthy of your recommendation to customers who have been purchasing the German article.

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The fixed prices at which **Sanaphos** is sold show a net profit to the retail chemist of over 30 per cent. on selling price (over 40 per cent. on cost).

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1/- size, 8/6 per dozen; 1/6 size, 12/9 per dozen; 2/6 size, 21/- per dozen; 5/- size, 42/- per dozen.

Sanaphos is a reconstructive NERVE Food. It is Nutrient, Restorative and Activating.

It is indicated in Mental and Physical Fatigue; Nervous Breakdown; Insomnia; and Neurasthenia.

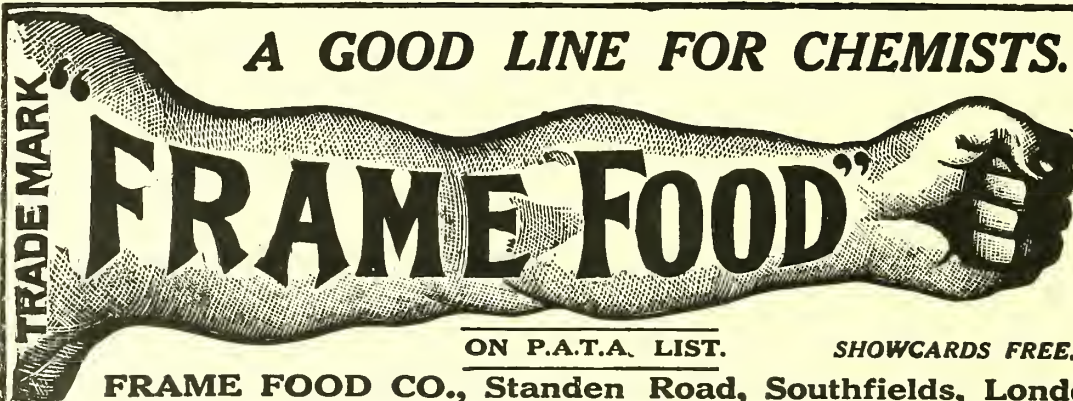
The product of an alien enemy is effectively displaced by **Sanaphos**.

Sanaphos is an organically phosphated milk product, much superior to the German-owned article.

It is prepared in England under strict scientific control.

Chemists are invited to write for samples and all particulars; and to send names of physicians, to whom we shall be pleased to send samples of **Sanaphos** and copies of numerous professional endorsements.

A GOOD LINE FOR CHEMISTS.



PRICES PROTECTED.

Dr. Allinson's Food Preparations.

Food for Babies, Prepared Barley, Brunak, Power, N.-F. Cocoa, Biscuits, Soup, Wholemeal, &c.

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Handbills, Booklets, Showcards, &c., Free.

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Quick Seller. Big Profits. Quarter of a Century's Reputation.
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OXYGEN FOR BEST RESULTS
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Tins
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10/6 16/6 27/- 45/-
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Invite the Trade to take up the following valuable
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	Protected Retail Price.	Dozen Net.
* LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins	6d.	3 6
* " " " " " "	1/-	7/-
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* Losall's Salt sells so well, surely it
must pay Pharmacists to stock such
a big profit-bearing protected line.

LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin } 1/- 8/-
soap, especially suitable for use in Eczema }

Chemists requiring effective advertising matter for
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Profit - - 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % PROFIT
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**CHELTENHAM NATURAL
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Pleasure - Satisfied customers, who
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Patriotism It is patriotic, and it is
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Natural Aperient Water.

**THE NATURAL
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Packed in Cases of 24 Bottles,
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Retail price (protected) at 1/- Bottle.

Order through Messrs. INGRAM &
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**THE CHELTENHAM
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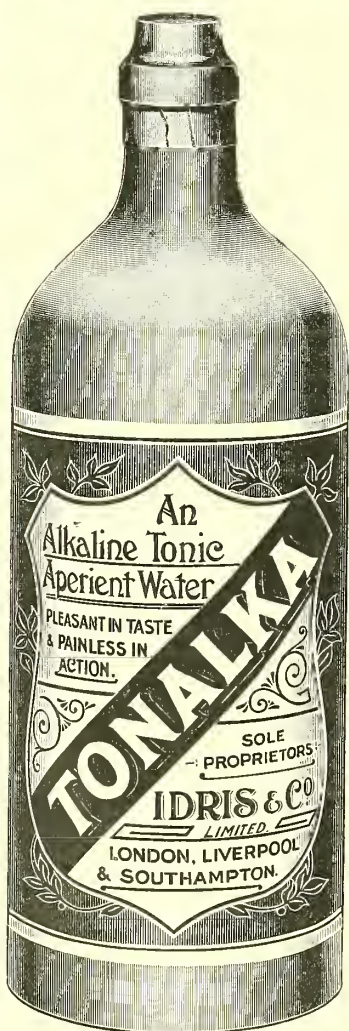
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TONALKA

Is the British
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TONALKA WATER is of a constant and definite strength, not varying from time to time as is the case with many natural mineral waters.

It contains Medicinal Salts in the proportions found in the Best Natural Aperient Waters.

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Supplied in Reputed Quart Bottles.

Wholesale Price - - 6/6 per doz. net.

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NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

We beg to inform the Trade that we are regularly receiving consignments of all Continental and other Natural Mineral Waters, **with the exception of those from Germany and Austria.**

We are thus in a position to fully execute orders for the leading well-known Natural Mineral Waters, as under:

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Prices of the above quoted on application.

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*Any Natural Mineral Water not in stock, if procurable,
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Telephone: 1113.

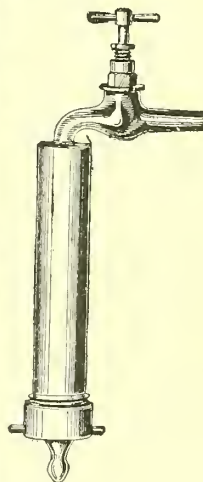
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PURE DRINKING WATER.

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Wherever the **PASTEUR FILTER** has been applied, **TYPHOID FEVER** has disappeared.

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SOLE MAKERS:

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The exclusive property of a FRENCH Company

VILLACABRAS

NATURAL PURGATIVE MINERAL WATER

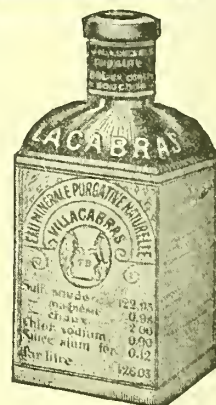
Entirely supersedes the Waters of Germany, Austria and Hungary.

"The mineral richness of the purgative waters of VILLACABRAS is superior to that of every other known purgative water; it enables the patient to use a smaller quantity for similar effect."

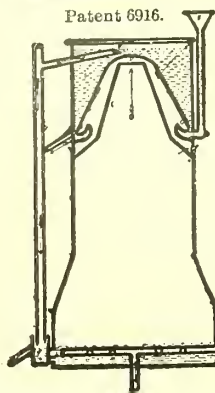
Trade price 8/6, delivered free. Retail 1/-

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Patent 6916.



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We beg to call attention to the fact that our well-known Patent Stills are made for heating by steam pressure. Where this is available it forms a very cheap and efficient method of obtaining distilled water. Any pressure will suit from 10 to 200 lb., made in various sizes to produce from 1½ to 15 gallons PER HOUR. Cost of distilled water made this way is practically nil. As with our Gas Stills, these are perfectly automatic. Prices as below:—

For producing up to	1½ gallons per hour,	£3 10 0
"	5 "	£10 0 0
"	9 "	£12 10 0
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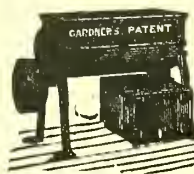
The few most important places we give below afford evidence of the quality, efficiency and economy of the Steam Stills:—National Physical Laboratory, 2 in use; Imperial College of Science, 8 in use; University of Wales; Pharmaceutical Society; Guy's Hospital, Bacteriological Department; and many of the leading Breweries and Drug Houses, etc. etc. Pamphlets particulars forwarded on application.

Estimates submitted free if required for supplying and fitting complete.
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The Ideal Fruity
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Also LAVENDER WATERS, SMELLING SALTS,
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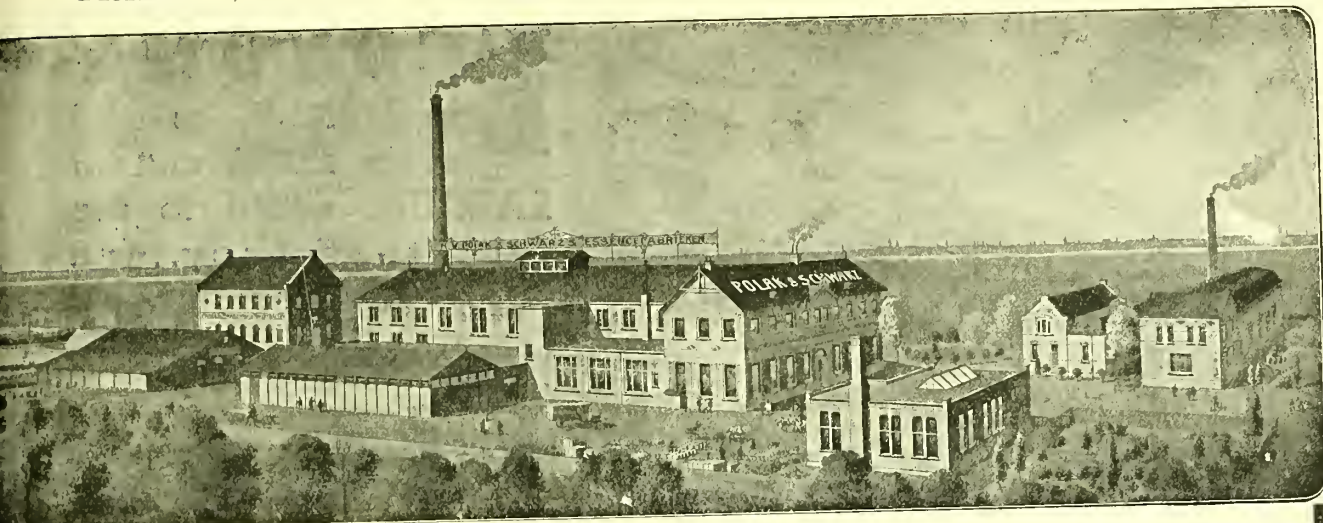
Write for our NEW PRICE LIST (Illustrated in Colours), showing
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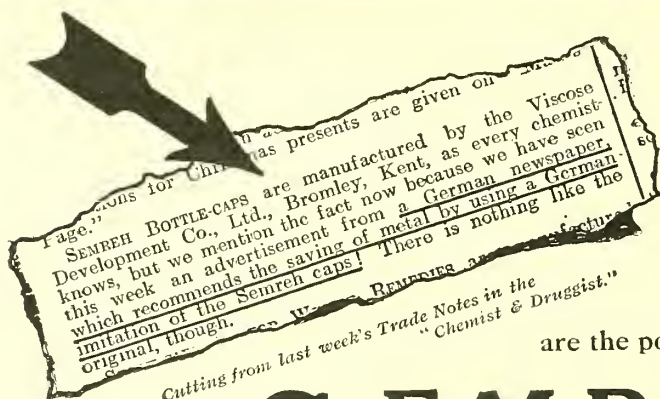
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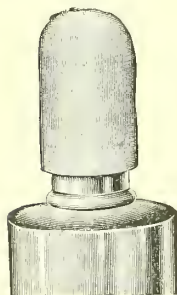


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in MONEY, as well
as in TIME, and in
LABOUR, added to the
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SEMREH

SELF-FIXING
BOTTLE CAPS



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Showing how the SEMREH
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SEMREH CAPS require no skill to apply; they are self-fixing. Any boy (or a girl in these war times) can do it in a second. They make a hermetic seal, spirit-proof, and dust-proof, **EFFECTIVE, HANDSOME and LASTING.**

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NOTE also that you can have the ORIGINAL!

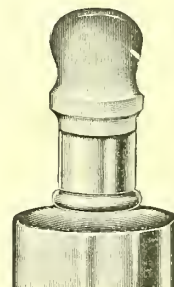
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BEETHAM'S "LAROLA"

(Registered)

Is the Skin Tonic for 1915.

It is effective.

It is attractive.

It is price-protected.

It is well-advertised.

It sells readily.

It bears a good profit.

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THIS IS WHAT THE "C. & D." SAYS OF IT:

BEETHAM'S NEW SHOWCARD.—One of the prettiest lithographic productions which have come to us lately is the Larola beauty here depicted. The card measures 24 in. by 18 in., and is all roses, even the word "Larola" being formed from prickly rose-stems. The fair rose-gatherer has rosy cheeks, and she and the setting make so bright a picture that no pharmacy will be complete without it. Copies can be obtained from Messrs. M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, the originators of Glycerine-and-Cucumber and Larola.

This handsome Showcard, in 14 colours (size 24 by 17) can be had by any chemist who will give it a good place in his pharmacy.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

6d.

**Make your old
Hat a new one.**

In bottles, 6d. each, in
separate neat cartons,
with suitable brush.

These Dyes are a distinct
invention, dyeing the straw
without an objectionable
varnished appearance,
and producing the effect
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NO GLOSS.

NO POLISH.

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Write for terms,
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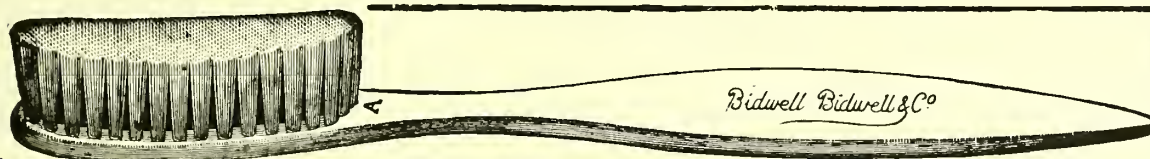
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BRUSHES.**

Summer Issue, 1915, pp. 62, 63.
Diary, 1915, pp. 104, 105.

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Decorated Tin Boxes & Canisters

Manufactured by
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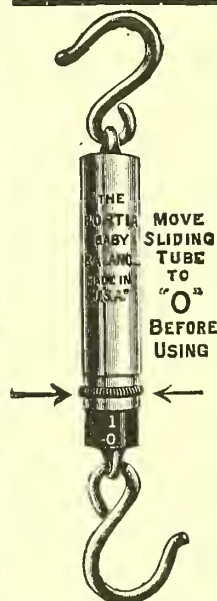
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WHITE
Half-white and Coloured Oils
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The Wonderful New HAIR RESTORER

Cooling and refreshing to the scalp, promoting new growth and restoring the natural vigour of the Hair.

Contains no grease or colouring matter, yet has been found to revive the natural pigment.

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A Special BRILLIANTINE and a SHAMPOO FLUID are also supplied to be used with KYHO. 1/- per bottle; 9/- doz to trade.

For further particulars see our full page advt.
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**It retails at 7½d. per tube
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It prevents Chilblains, Frostbite, Chaps
and other troubles which arise from
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Our Showcards, as usual, state the facts.

Comfort in the trenches

is ensured by the use of
Trench Ointment

**It retails at 7½d. per tube
and costs 4/- per dozen.**

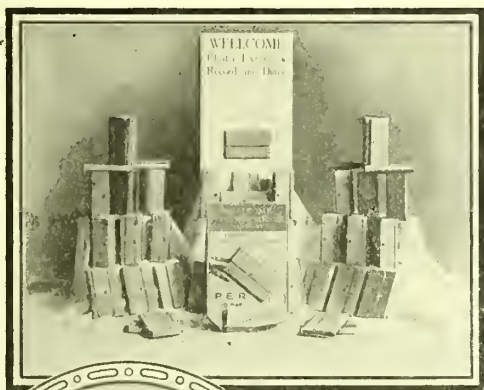
It protects the troops from parasites and
is quite distinct from, and superior to,
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Our Showcards, as usual, state the facts.

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DEFEND YOUR THROAT.

They soothe, stop irritation, strengthen and tone up the THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

HIGHLY MEDICATED IN A CONCENTRATED FORM.

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INVALUABLE FOR OUR BOYS IN THE TRENCHES.**

Retail Price 3d. per Tin. Wholesale 24/- per gross

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Packed in handsome and neatly designed Vestal Pocket Tins.

NOTE.—Owing to the heavy demand orders will be executed in strict rotation as quickly as possible.

CUPAL, Ltd., BLACKBURN.

'Panopepton'

'PANOPEPTON' presents the entire edible substance of prime lean beef and best wheat flour in a perfectly soluble, diffusible, and absorbable form. It is at once a grateful stimulant and food.

For an adult the usual portion should be a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful several times a day and at bedtime.

Supplied in 6-oz. and 12-oz. bottles at 27/- and 46/- per doz.

Glycerinum Pepsini Concentrated (Fairchild)

50% stronger than the product of the 1914 B.P.

To make 24 oz. GLYCERINUM PEPSINI B.P.

R. Glycerinum Pepsini, Concentrated (Fairchild)	...	...	...	...	...	16 oz.
Acid Hydrochloric	...	...	...	...	...	40 minim.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz. 6 drms.
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	...	...	...	...	...	24 oz.

Supplied in 4 oz. and 16 oz. (fluid measure) at 16/- and 48/- per doz., and in Winchester Quarts at 18/- each.
These prices are subject to B. W. & Co.'s Terms.

GLYCERINUM PEPSINI CONCENTRATED (FAIRCHILD) may be obtained from all Wholesalers.

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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and of the Chemical and Drug Trades
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Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone 3617 Central (three lines).

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY AUST.

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A glance at the "Contents" shows that a number of special articles are in this issue, notably a discourse by this year's Nobel prizeman in chemistry on the colouring-matters of flowers and fruits (p. 51). The editorials deal with the more important topics of the week, except Insurance dispensing, as to which see Parliamentary news on p. 54 (the Scottish crisis), the section beginning p. 44, and correspondence (p. 63). It is not all smooth sailing in England. The legal reports are particularly noteworthy (pp. 40-41).

The "C. & D." Annual Subscription.

OWING to the changes in the newspaper postal rates, which came into force on Monday, November 1, the cost of delivering THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has been much augmented, and it has become necessary to increase the annual subscription rate from 10s. to 12s. 6d. Changes of this nature are contemplated by the Post Office and Telegraph Act, 1915 (which creates the new rates), Section 2 (1) being as follows:

"Any contract for the supply or delivery to subscribers of newspapers, periodicals, or other publications at rates including postage, so far as the contract includes the supply or delivery of publications the rate of postage on which is increased after the passing of this Act, and before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, may be determined by any party to the contract as from the date on which the rate is raised by notice given to the other party to the contract not later than fourteen days after the increase of rate takes effect."

Notwithstanding this provision, and that the postage on each issue will never be less than double the old rate, all that is proposed in the case of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is to charge the 12s. 6d. rate for all new subscriptions dating from December 1, 1915, and the same for new and renewal subscriptions dating from January 1, 1916, and thereafter. The increase of 2s. 6d. represents part only of the outlay incurred at this time, as it is not proposed to diminish the interest and utility of the C. & D., but to maintain it as a weekly publication of unimpaired value. Subscribers who receive from the Publisher notice that their subscriptions expire at the end of December are particularly requested to renew promptly, as our subscription department is exceptionally pressed with work at this season, and war conditions are increasing the work greatly.

European War.

A Year Ago To-day.

(War News in "C. & D.," December 12, 1914.)

The return of the French Government to Paris was chronicled, which fact in years to come will be remembered as the turning-point in the European War, for it indicated the certainty of the ultimate subjugation of the "mad dog of Europe." We commented further on Lord Moulton's warning in regard to the backward state of chemical industries in this country. The effect of war on the supply of drugs and chemicals was the subject of an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, the matter being dealt with from various points of view. Several contributors gave their experiences of the war; one of these, Mr. McGeorge, told of the defence of British East Africa. This is interesting now that, a year afterwards, the campaign against German East Africa is entering upon an active stage.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—CICERO.

SIXTY-FOURTH LIST.

- APPLETON, J. T., pharmacist, 298 South Road, Walkley, Hillsboro', Sheffield, Army Reserve.
BRYANT, HAROLD L. (assistant with Mr. Alfred Mander, pharmacist, Great Malvern), Army Reserve (R.A.M.C.).
BUSHBY, J. A. G. (assistant with G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., Sheffield), Army Reserve.
CLARKE, F., pharmacist, Bedwas, Army Reserve.
COVERDALE, GEOFFREY A. (son of Mr. George Coverdale, Ph.C., York), R.A.M.C.
COVERDALE, HENRY N. (son of Mr. George Coverdale, Ph.C., York), R.A.M.C.
CULVERHOUSE, A. H., pharmacist (with G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., Sheffield), Army Reserve.
FARMER, JAMES E., chemist and druggist (with W. A. Wharram, Ltd., Leeds), Army Reserve B.
FORBES, Trooper G. (assistant with Mr. J. A. Woodside, Ph.C., Ballymena), North Irish Horse.
GREGORY, W., pharmacist (with G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., Sheffield), Army Reserve.
HAMMOND, H. B., pharmacist (with Mr. G. Squire, Haymarket, Sheffield), Army Reserve.
HARTLEY, BERNARD (assistant, Union Dispensary, Sheffield), Army Reserve.
HEPPENSTALL, G. (assistant with Boots, Ltd., Sheffield; lato of Exell Bros.), Army Reserve.
HUDSON, J. (lately apprentice with Mr. R. Anderson, pharmacist, Sunderland), A.S.C.
KNOWLES, A., pharmacist, Woodseats, Sheffield, Army Reserve.
MEADOWCROFT, J. H., Ph.C., 3 Abbey Lane, Sheffield, Army Reserve.
MOIGNARD, T. A. (assistant with Mr. F. G. Piquet, Halkett Pharmacy, St. Helier, Jersey), Army Reserve.
MONK, H. (assistant with Mr. J. Denton, pharmacist, Ilkley), Army Reserve B.
PARKER, J. M. (assistant with G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., Sheffield), Army Reserve.
ROOKE, F. E. (assistant with G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., Sheffield), Army Reserve.
SOUTHERN, C. (assistant with G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., Sheffield), Army Reserve.
SOUTHERN, J. A. (assistant with G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., Sheffield), Army Reserve.
STANLEY, VICTOR W., chemist, and representative of A. Wander, Ltd., son of Mr. J. Stanley, chemist, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Inns of Court O.T.C.
SUMPTION, A., pharmacist, Blackwood, Mon., Army Reserve.
THOMAS, B., pharmacist, Cwmbran, Army Reserve.
WILLIAMS, W. PARRY, pharmacist, Bargoed, Army Reserve.

In addition to the names previously published, the following Parke, Davis & Co.'s employes have enlisted, making a total of 112 who have joined the Colours from this firm to date: R. E. Paxton, Bombay; H. R. Amner, E. Ball, A. P. Bateman, F. G. Blundell, A. Gulson, F. Morran, H. W. Moss, and G. Willows, from Peak Street; W. T. Amos, D. O. Blomfield, W. H. Chandler, E. Cook, G. W. Elseley, T. Fuller, F. Harrison, S. Martin, W. McKenzie, E. Parker, A. S. Payne, T. Taylor, E. Tricker, and L. J. Whitbread, from Hounslow.

Lord Derby's Recruiting Scheme.

The "fog" which was spoken of at the Pharmaceutical Council-meeting last week as enveloping the relations between retail chemists and Lord Derby's recruiting scheme did not dissipate by the end of November—the time when we usually emerge from fogs. We notice that representative pharmacists of Blackburn tried to penetrate it on December 3, when Mr. Lord Gifford, Mr. C. A. Critchley, Mr. W. H. Grimshaw, and Mr. Fred Law had an interview on the subject with Major Dixon, who is in charge of the recruiting arrangements for Blackburn and district. The Major had nothing new to say on the subject. The most recent and illuminating information that comes to us on the matter is from Plymouth, and takes the form of two letters which we cannot do better than print in full:

SIR,—I am desired by Lord Derby to inform you that provision is made under the present scheme by which any man who is unable to enlist for immediate service may, if he desires, be attested, registered, and classified in a group of Army Reserve B, and he may then at once return to his home until the group in which he is classified is called up for service.

If he thinks there are good reasons that he should be relegated to a later group he should take steps to put his case before the Local Appeal Committee, which, according to Lord Derby's scheme, will have the help of an Advisory Committee. These Appeal Committees are being formed by the Local Government Board throughout the country, and all information concerning them can be obtained from the local authority for the area in which the person making the appeal resides, or alternatively from the local Recruiting Committee.—Yours faithfully,

JESSE HERBERT, Hon. Sec.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 23rd, I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commission (England) to state that they are obviously unable to give an assurance that the assistant to any particular chemist "will be exempted from service with his Majesty's Forces." This matter is not one which lies within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. It would not appear, however, in the opinion of the Commissioners that the fact that your assistant has been attested under Lord Derby's scheme need cause hesitation on your part to continue under agreement with the Insurance Committee.

In the first place, the occupation of persons dispensing medicines under the National Insurance Acts has, as you are aware, been placed in the list of reserved occupations of cardinal importance for the maintenance of trade and industry. Such persons if attested are provisionally exempted from service, and will, in fact, only be called upon to serve after specific reference to the Central Appeal Tribunal.

Further, your present agreement provides for its determination in the course of the year at any date agreed upon between you and the Committee, and in this connection I am to add that the Commissioners have no reason to believe that the Plymouth Insurance Committee would unreasonably withhold their consent to the termination of your agreement should you be placed in a position, through the cause indicated by you, of being unable effectively to carry it out.—I am, Sir, your, etc.,

S. VIVIAN.

These are useful letters generally, and we may note incidentally that the President (Mr. R. F. Roper) and the Secretary (Mr. Williams) of the Plymouth Pharmacists' Association have done a most useful piece of work during the past ten days, having called upon every chemist in the district, and secured such unanimous action in regard to the 1916 agreements that there is every prospect of the year starting on a better and more uniform basis than has hitherto been experienced there. This necessitated simultaneous withdrawal of all the old agreements so as to make the way clear for the 1916 negotiations, and this could not have been done without the self-sacrificing work of the gentlemen named. We say this on behalf of those who have been observing what they were doing.

Personalia.

MR. EDMUND JONES, pharmacist, Chairman of the Hanley Recruiting Committee, has been elected a member of the Recruiting Advisory Board for the Hanley and Burslem constituency.

MR. H. C. JENNINGS, house-physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E., elder son of Mr. J. A. Jennings, pharmacist to the hospital, has been entered as temporary surgeon R.N.

SERGEANT WILFRID BRAY, R.A.M.C., has been doing heavy work as wardmaster among the wounded at Gallipoli. He was formerly assistant to Mr. F. G. de Faye, chemist, St. Helier, Jersey.

MR. E. GANE INGE, dispensing chemist, The Pharmacy, Mundesley and North Walsham, Norfolk, has just been appointed lieutenant-quartermaster in the R.A.M.C. Field Ambulance. On the outbreak of war Mr. Inge re-engaged with the Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment), with which regiment he had previously served over six years, having been sergeant of the Guildford Troop for three years. On re-engagement he was appointed corporal-in-charge of the regimental hospital and medical officer's orderly, and, having filled this post for fifteen

months, Mr. Inge was strongly recommended by his colonel and medical officer to the War Office for the above appointment in the R.A.M.C., which was granted on November 23. Mr. Inge expects to go overseas some time this month.

[We reported a similar appointment in our issue of November 27, p. 33, and in the hope that it was the first-fruits of the agitation to secure commissioned rank for Army pharmacists, we wrote to the War Office on the subject, and we have received the following reply:]

7th December, 1915.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 26th of last month, I learn that Mr. Simnett was appointed a temporary quartermaster not solely on account of his being a pharmacist, but also of his general fitness. He had been four years in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Force, and possessed a good knowledge of a quartermaster's duties.

He will not be employed as a pharmacist, but as a quartermaster.—Yours faithfully,

H. J. TENNANT.

The Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Apparently pharmacists have not yet come into their own.—EDITOR C & D.]

Export Notices.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—New lists have been issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government of the articles which it considers contraband of war. Absolute contraband articles include the following: Gunpowder and explosives and raw material used for their manufacture, such as nitric acid, sulphuric acid, acetone, glycerin, calcium acetate, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the distillation-products of coal-tar between benzol and cresol (both of them included), methyl-aniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury, toluol and toluol-compounds obtained from tar, petroleum; ammonia and its salts and compounds; liquefied ammonia, urea, aniline and its compounds; iron alloys, including ferro-wolfram, ferro-molybdene, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome; the metals wolfram, molybdene, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hematite iron, manganese; the following ores: wolfram (scheelite, wolframite), molybdene, nickel, chrome, hematite iron, manganese, zinc, and lead; bauxite and cryolite; aluminium, aluminium silicate, and other aluminium salts; antimony and its oxides and sulphides; crude and worked copper and copper iodide; lead; iron pyrites; tin, tin chloride, and tin ores; animal wool; caoutchouc, guttapercha, and articles thereof; resins, camphor and turpentine; mineral oils, crude and refined; castor oil; lubricants. Articles of conditional contraband comprise linseed oil, tanning-materials of all kinds, including tanning-extracts, all kinds of wood, and charcoal. By Ministerial decree of November 21 the exportation of the following articles from Austria-Hungary is prohibited: Vaseline and lanoline (wool-fat), asbestos articles, all gums and resins, chemical and medicinal instruments and apparatus (including clinical thermometers) used for recognising, preventing, or combating diseases of men and animals, bromine and its compounds, formic acid, derivatives of ammonia, medicaments, medicinal compounds and preparations of every kind and in every form used for recognising, preventing, and combating diseases in men and animals, surgical dressings of every kind in all forms and packages, camphor, and all kinds of soaps.

BELGIUM.—According to a decree of the Governor-General in Belgium, dated October 13, 1915, the exportation of the following goods is prohibited, unless special permission is given by the Governor-General: Foodstuffs and substitutes thereof; bones and bone-meal; starch; soap; steel cylinders for liquefied gases; optical instruments; crude rubber, rubber articles, guttapercha, balata and products with similar properties to rubber; metals (iron, steel, gold, silver, platinum, aluminium, tin, copper, brass, lead, zinc, antimony, nickel, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, mercury); iron plates, and articles containing any one of the above metals; ores (iron, hematite iron, manganese, nickel, pyrites, zinc, copper, bauxite, antimony, and tin); graphite, asbestos; dyes (especially aniline dyes and mineral dyestuffs); chemicals (especially saltpetre, nitric, hydrochloric, and sulphuric acids, sulphur, potassium salts, potash lyes, caustic potash, spirit, glycerin, explosives, camphor, ammonium sulphate, gas-tar water and distilled products of tar); cement; surgical dressings and medicaments; surgical and other medical instruments; bacteriological instruments; material for bacteriological cultures, such as agar-agar, litmus, etc.; serums and vaccines; animals for physiological experiments; matches; crude phosphates, superphosphates, Thomas phosphates, guano, and similar substances; tanning-material of every kind; flax, hemp, wool, cotton, kapok, jute, silk, and yarns, tissues, etc., made of these substances; animal hair and tissues thereof; mineral, animal and vegetable fats and oils (especially benzine, paraffin, stearine, petroleum, naphtha, and lubricants); resins; sugar; wood; cellulose

and paper (especially photographic paper): all sorts of printed matter, manuscripts and films, window-glass, and photographic plates. For the exportation of the above-mentioned articles to the Netherlands special permission is only required in case wagon-loads or shiploads are exported. The exportation of articles not mentioned in this list to Germany, Luxembourg, or the occupied part of France is free, no matter in what quantities. The importation of photographic plates into Belgium is prohibited, according to a decree of October 11, 1915.

GERMANY.—According to a decree of November 9, 1915, the exportation of crude amber, amber refuse, amber dust, compressed amber, melted amber, succinic acid, and amber oil is allowed. According to a decree of the Imperial Chancellor of November 18 thymol and analytical balances have been added to the list of prohibited exports.

NETHERLANDS.—According to a Royal decree of November 19 the exportation of extract of coffee is prohibited. The N.O.T. Committee for the control of shipments of cinchona from the Dutch East Indies to Holland consists of J. Vorstelman (President), W. F. van der Broek, W. Suermont Lzn, M. Koch, J. M. de Beaufort, F. van der Berg, A. Ed. Dinger, D. R. J. Caron Mackay, and W. Moens (Secretary).

UNITED KINGDOM.—The exportation of egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen has been prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal. We understand, however, that permits will be granted by the War Trade Department. It appears that since the war Holland and Scandinavia have made large purchases of the above products from London, and the bulk has probably found its way to Germany, the principal consumer. Very large quantities of egg yolk and albumen have been shipped to London from China during the war owing to the closing of the Continental markets, and it is quite evident that Government supervision of re-exports is necessary.

Business Changes.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

WIGGLESWORTH & Co., tablet and capsule makers, have removed to Westhoughton, Lancs.

PERRY & HOPE, LTD., Nitshill, Glasgow, have taken over the business of Chas. Windschugl & Co., Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C., and will carry it on at the same address.

MR. A. E. BAYLIS, chemist and druggist, Church Street, Malvern, has purchased the goodwill and prescription-books of the late W. Harris Jones, Ph.C., 5 Hollyrood Terrace, Malvern.

ELEY BROS., LTD., have disposed of their premises at 254 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., and have removed their head office to their factory at Angel Road, Edmonton, N., adjoining Angel Road (G.E.R.) Station. Their telephone numbers are Tottenham 55 (three lines), Tottenham 2400 (two lines), and their telegraphic address is "Eley Tottlano London."

P.A.T.A. Council Election.

THE voting for the election to the Council of twelve retail members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has resulted as follows:

Elected.—J. P. Gilmour, 970 votes; J. B. Francis, 953; C. B. Allen, 934; P. F. Rowse, 928; S. N. Pickard, 918; C. J. G. Bunker, 916; Herbert W. Colley, 903; R. Feaver Clarke, 884; J. Keall, 871; J. G. Atkinson, 844; A. J. Barnes, 820; G. P. Pond, 716.

Not Elected.—J. Milner, 414; A. R. Keith, 349; Hugo Wolff, 340; A. Mortimer, 334; J. Kirkpatrick, 285.

Of 5,015 voting papers sent out, 1,190 were returned, and thirty-four of these were unsigned or spoilt. No change has taken place in the composition of the Wholesalers' and Manufacturers' Sections, except that Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., have retired from the latter.

BOLIVIAN BISMUTH.—Presiding at the general meeting of the Aramayo Francke Mines, Ltd., Mr. F. Avelino Aramayo (Chairman) said the sales of bismuth were reduced by 64.07 tons on account of the lock-up of their stocks in Germany, while new refining-works were established in England, but the price obtained was 11d. per lb. better on an average.

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Contracts.

The following have been arranged since our last report:

Camberwell Guardians have accepted the tender of the present contractors, the Apothecaries' Company, allowing a discount of 22½ per cent. off catalogue prices of drugs, tinctures, etc., for three months, and for 3 cwt. of carbolic acid for the infirmary at 2l. 11s. 4d. per 28 lb.

Crewe Town Council.—The Executors of the late E. Booth for chemists' sundries to the Isolation Hospital for a year.

St. Faith's, Norwich, Guardians.—Mr. J. Cossey for trusses.

Leeds.

The Insurance Committee have forwarded cheques to panel chemists which bring the amount paid for 1913 and 1914 to 85 per cent. each year. Chemists have also received 75 per cent. of their October accounts.

In response to the appeal made by the Lord Mayor at the meeting held at the Town Hall on November 29 on behalf of the fund for the extension of the 2nd Northern General Hospital at Beckett's Park, Leeds, his Worship has received, among other donations, the following from those connected with the drug and chemical trades: Daisy, Ltd., 1,000l.; Colonel E. A. Brotherton, 500l.; C. E. Fulford, Ltd. (Bile Beans), 250l.; Mr. W. P. Bowman (Goodall, Backhouse & Co.), 50l.; Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., 25l.; Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., 25l.

Liverpool.

The circular addressed by the Liverpool Chemists' Association to 200 kindred Associations in Great Britain in regard to the P.A.T.A. has elicited the unanimous support of the large percentage who have already responded.

Mr. G. R. Tharratt, Ph.C., 55 Myrtle Street, is temporarily laid aside by illness. He lately sustained a double shock by the loss of his son on board the *Anglia* and the sudden death of his friend and neighbouring pharmacist, Mr. Anthony Buck.

A firm of wholesale druggists was lately informed that the railway companies would not deliver, within reasonable time, a case of glass phials wanted for an order for Italian troops. By having the glass sent to their London house and wiring the War Office, however, delivery was secured in less than twenty-four hours.

A large proportion of pharmacists in the central area have gone off the Insurance panel. Some of them state that certain malingerers have had a prescription made up every week since the panel was instituted. The weeding-out of this class of patient would be a boon to both the professions concerned, but the process, as the Act stands, is difficult.

The Secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, in the advice card of Wednesday's meeting, when Mr. Uglov Woolcock arranged to have a quiet chat with the members, added: "The attendance lately has been deplorable. To those who may have grievances, and to those who are desirous of information, now is your time and opportunity. To the rest of the ladies and gentlemen who receive this card I say come to the meeting, it will be a cheering tonic."

Mr. W. P. Evans on Wednesday evening invited the Council of the Liverpool C.A. to dinner at the Exchange Club to meet Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, the chief guest. There were also present Messrs. Humphreys Jones (President), G. V. C. Last (Vice-President), A. W. Ashcroft, D. H. Evans, T. E. Lloyd, H. H. Marsden, E. Prebble, Dr. Symes, Harold Wyatt, W. Wellings (Hon. Treasurer), and J. H. Robinson (Hon. Secretary). By request of Mr. Woolcock, his "quiet chat" afterwards with members of the Association was given with the Press absent. The attendance happily proved to be large, the smaller lecture-room at the Royal Institution being crowded with an appreciative audience, including members from Grassendale and other distant points rarely seen.

A local chemist and druggist has this week received a privately printed postcard with Christmas greetings from a young petty officer in the Royal Navy. Some ten years ago the now rising seaman was the chemist's errand-boy. One day the boy's father brought him to the counter and announced that he had detected him in an act of theft (a shilling bottle of effervescent saline) from his employer's shop. Would the employer, the stern and honest parent asked, discharge him as a warning? "No," replied the employer, "he has had his warning in what you have just said. Let him come back to work, and we will both try to make a man of him." The grateful boy has ever since justified the confidence.

Sheffield.

Mr. G. Squire has a very tempting display of his Mola preparations which are specially seasonable during this early wintry weather.

Chemists holding wine-licences are experiencing the greatest difficulty in keeping clear of the law under the present restricted hours, customers being quite annoyed at being refused excisable medicated wines as they have not regarded them as ordinary intoxicants.

Some doubt remains in the minds of many Sheffield pharmacists in regard to the enlistment of their assistants. In some cases the whole staffs of military age have attested under Lord Derby's scheme for reserved occupations, master and assistant claiming to be put in the Reserve. With the depleted staffs in most pharmacies this arrangement could very safely be followed, as it would be extremely unlikely that any attempt would be made to prove the few assistants left are unnecessary. It is not likely that the local pharmaceutical officials will take any further action now that chemists are placed on list B of reserved occupations. When attesting the chemist should make it quite clear he is joining the Reserve, or he may find he has joined for immediate service. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, as a Justice of the Peace, has been very busy attesting local pharmacists and giving his assistance at the large munition-works in attesting the starred workers, as provided for by the latest recruiting regulations, before claim can be made for the armlets which have just arrived in Sheffield.

Miscellaneous.

THE LEYLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL have passed plans for a new surgical building for the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co.

THE UCKFIELD BOARD OF GUARDIANS is providing drugs and dressings and a dispensary at the workhouse, instead of increasing the medical officer's salary.

A FIRE occurred on Wednesday morning, December 8, in the peppermint-distillery of J. & G. Miller, Beddington Corner, Mitcham. Three large stills and a boiler were destroyed, the damage being estimated at 1,000*l*.

MIDDAY CLOSING AT NORTHWICH.—Owing to assistants having joined the Forces the following Northwich chemists began on December 6 closing daily, except on Friday, from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.: Messrs. J. W. Deakin, S. M. Bostock, H. Hough, G. Humphreys, and Lee & Birtwisle.

AT SOUTH SHIELDS, on December 2, John Thomas Wilson (54), who was stated to have been a manager of a chemist's shop there for ten years and was not altogether responsible for his actions, was bound over for twelve months on a charge of having stolen a box of chocolate worth 15*s*.

AMONG the plans passed by the Manchester Corporation at its meeting last week were two for a laboratory at the works of Claus & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Crabtree Lane, Clayton, and for a colour-shop at the Crumpstall Works of Levinsteins, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers.

CONSETT (CO. DURHAM) CHEMISTS have decided to close their shops on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 7 o'clock (except "pay Friday" at 8); Wednesdays at 12 or 1 p.m.; and Saturdays at 9 o'clock; Mr. A. E. Houffton, Mr. George Patrick, Mr. J. G. W. Yäger, and Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., are those who have thus agreed.

POISONING CASES.—The reports of poisonings received since our last issue refer to deaths from oxalic acid, laudanum, and hydrochloric acid. The oxalic acid was taken by a Battersea woman who was suffering from depression, while the hydrochloric acid was used as a poison by a carpenter who had lately been employed at the Woolwich Arsenal. A journalist, named Bawlin, died at Newport (Mon.) from an overdose of laudanum which was taken for the purpose of relieving neuralgia.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Sir William H. Lever delivered a lecture on "Co-partnership" at the Bow soapworks of Edw. Cook & Co., Ltd., on November 29. This was on the lines of the paper which his son read before the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at Manchester (*C. & D.*, July 17, p. 84), but was rendered attractive by racy anecdotes. The lecture finished with a quotation of John Bright's description of happiness: "A continual occupation with a sense of progress."

GUILDFORD GRIEVANCES.—We reported last week the resolution of the Guildford Pharmacists' Association accepting the 1916 Insurance Drug Tariff on trial but under protest. The "Surrey Times" of December 4 devotes an editorial to the subject, stating that chemists in Surrey are smarting under what they consider to be an injustice, and reporting a series of interviews on the subject with Mr. W. Massey, chemist, High Street, Guildford; Mr. G. Russell Cox, proprietor of Long & Co.'s pharmacy, Guildford; Mr. W. S. Tavener, chemist, High Street, Guildford; Mr. J. Wearing,

chemist, Woking; and others. Mr. Russell Cox was the only one who spoke favourably of the new arrangements.

MASONIC.—At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Derbyshire, Mr. A. E. Davis, pharmacist, Matlock, P.M. of the Arkwright Lodge, Matlock, was appointed Provincial Grand Treasurer for the current year. —At the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of England last week, W. Bro. Henry J. Dalglish, P.P.G.D. Devonshire, was re-elected one of the twelve representatives on the Board of Benevolence for the seventh year in succession. Mr. Dalglish is the London and suburban traveller for Ford, Shapland & Co., chemists' printers, London, W.C.—Mr. William Bevan, Ph.C., Harwich, Essex, was installed First Principal of Star in the East Chapter, No. 650, in Royal Arch Masonry, on December 6. He has passed through the chair in Craft and Mark Masonry, where he holds provincial (Essex) honours.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The following are the lecture arrangements at the Royal Institution before Easter: Professor H. H. Turner, a course of six illustrated lectures, adapted to a juvenile auditory, on "Wireless Messages from the Stars," December 23 and 30, January 1, 4, 6, and 8; Professor Charles S. Sherrington, six lectures on "The Physiology of Anger and Fear" and "Nerve Tone and Posture"; Professor Edward J. Russell, two lectures on "The Plant and the Soil"; Professor Frederick Keeble, three lectures on "Modern Horticulture"; Professor W. A. Bone, three lectures on "Utilisation of Energy from Coal"; Sir F. Watson Dyson, Astronomer Royal, on "Measurement of the Brightness of Stars"; Professor Henry E. Armstrong, two lectures on "Organic Chemistry in War"; Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, six lectures on "Radiation from Atoms and Electrons." The Friday evening meetings will commence on January 21, when Professor Sir James Dewar will deliver a discourse on "Problems in Capillarity." Succeeding discourses will be given by Dr. Leonard Hill, Professor William Bateson, Professor Gilbert Murray, Professor Ernest G. Coker, Professor Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, Sir Napier Shaw, Dr. Aubrey Strahan, Professor W. M. Bayliss, Professor A. Fowler, Wilfrid Ward, and Professor Sir J. J. Thomson.

Irish News.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Examinations, January 1916.—The latest dates for lodging applications for the January examinations are Thursday, December 23, for Preliminary examination; Tuesday, December 28, for Registered Druggist examination; Wednesday, December 29, for Pharmaceutical Licence examination; and Monday, January 3, for Pharmaceutical Assistant examination. Applications should be lodged with the Registrar by 11 A.M. on the respective dates.

Brevities.

The business of the late Mr. P. J. Duane, pharmaceutical chemist, Ballinasloe, is to be continued under the management of a qualified man.

The Belfast Board of Guardians will be asked at the next meeting to make a grant of 35*l*, to their dispenser, Mr. W. J. Stevenson, Ph.C., for services rendered in the union hospital to military patients.

Dr. J. H. Pollok, F.R.C.S., of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, died last week. He was lecturer on physical and metallurgical chemistry, and was associated with the late Sir Walter Hartley in his researches on spectroscopic analysis. Dr. Pollok was a native of Glasgow, and obtained his D.Sc. from that University.

At the Moneymore Petty Sessions on December 7 Robert McCrea, Cloghlog, was prosecuted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for selling 6 oz. Epsom salt containing 0.0012 per cent. of lead. The salt was sold in three 2-oz. packets, and prosecutor admitted that the three packets were not mixed for sampling purposes. The case was, in consequence, dismissed.

A whist-drive, under the auspices of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, was held on December 1 in the Society's Rooms, 11 Waring Street, Belfast. There was a good attendance and 2 very enjoyable evenings were spent. Tea and light refreshments were provided during the evening, and at the close a vote of thanks was given to the President (Mr. Samuel McDowell). The prize-winners were: Gentlemen, (1) Mr. Herbert McRoberts and Mr. J. A. Roberts; ladies, (1) Mrs. Herbert McRoberts, Miss Crawford, and Miss Richardson.

Drug-analysts' Fees.

The Borrisokane Board of Guardians recently accepted the proposal of Mr. Thorpe to act as analyst, but the Local Government Board refused to sanction the appointment on the ground that the terms were too high. The Guardians then advertised for an analyst at 6s. per sample, the Local Government Board standard, but no applications were received. It was agreed to consult the Local Government Board, Mr. Thorpe meanwhile agreeing to act. It was stated that a deputation of analysts is about to wait on the Local Government Board with regard to the whole question of fees.—The Local Government Board have intimated to the Newry Board of Guardians that the remuneration of Mr. C. McMullan, drug-analyst, should not exceed an average of 6s. per sample. The Guardians' proposal was to increase Mr. McMullan's remuneration from 20l. to 25l. per annum.

The New Examiners.

MR. GEO. BROWN, Ph.C., the senior of the three newly elected examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has served previous terms as examiner. On retiring after one of these spells in 1910, Mr. Brown received the



MR. BROWN.

unusual compliment from his colleagues on the Board of Examiners of a resolution of regret that his term of office had expired. Mr. Brown conducts the Wexford Pharmacy, 20 Wexford Street, Dublin, which he established in 1887. Besides being a pharmaceutical chemist of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Mr. Brown passed the Minor examination in Edinburgh in July 1886, a few months after obtaining the Irish Licence. Mr. Brown impresses on students the necessity of order or method and accuracy, without which, he contends, candidates are unlikely to satisfy the requirements of the examiners.—Mr. J. W. Harvey, Ph.C., L.A.H. Dublin, the new examiner in materia medica and botany, served his apprenticeship to the late Richard Cox Webb, Wexford, where after three years he went to the late Jas. J. Gaskar, who was associated with Sir Wm. Whittle in writing some chapters of the earlier editions of his "Materia Medica." Having studied for his Licence at the old Belfast Institute, under the late Professor Barklie, F.C.S., Mr. Harvey went up and passed the examination in October



MR. SUMNER.



DR. HARVEY.

1892, passing first place in Ireland. After qualifying he went to Mr. T. R. Lester, Cork, and then to Skibbereen, where he conducted the Medical Hall for Dr. Robert E. Hadden. After a few years there he opened a pharmacy for himself in Great George's Street, Cork, which he still conducts. He qualified as a medical man in October 1914, taking the L.A.H. Dublin. Dr. Harvey holds a temporary commission as lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps. His wide outlook on student-life should give him all the qualities necessary to make him an ideal examiner.—Mr. H. J. Sumner, Ph.C., the third new examiner, was apprenticed with Mr. Huston Lancashire, Ballymena, co. Antrim, passing the Preliminary examination in 1895. Experience was subsequently obtained in Belfast, Glasgow, Waterford, Galway, and Dublin. He was a civil compounder in the South African War, 1899 to 1902, and received the Queen's and King's war medals. Mr. Sumner passed the Licence examination in 1904, and became manager of the Clontarf pharmacy of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd. He is a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

Mr. Adam Gilchrist, chemist, Kelso, has acquired the old-established business of the late David Beatt, chemist, Duke Street, Huntly.

It is stated that in Linlithgow some of the chemists have not resigned from the Insurance dispensing panel, and that a large number of other panels are in the same position.

Mr. A. W. Keith, chemist and druggist, for many years manager of the late Mr. Peterkin's business in Lossiemouth, has undergone a serious operation in Edinburgh, but hope is entertained of his recovery.

Only two chemists' names are now on the Dundee panel, Boots, Ltd., and Mr. James Bisset (Tayport), the latter due to an oversight. The Clerk of the Insurance Committee is asking the Insurance Commissioners for their guidance in the matter.

Edinburgh.

The building which has been erected by Redpath, Brown & Co., Edinburgh, for the preparation of sphagnum moss as a dressing for wounds will be formally opened this week.

As showing how inadequate is the present supply of pharmaceutical helpers, it may be mentioned that the daughter of a suburban chemist was observed cleaning the pharmacy windows the other day. Boys and girls are able these days to command much higher wages than the relatively poor chemist can afford to pay.

The Clerk to the Edinburgh Insurance Committee states in regard to the procedure now agreed as to dispensing of proprietary articles that his Committee are averse to allowing proprietary articles to be prescribed or dispensed. Where, however, such articles are prescribed by panel doctors the Bureau are instructed to allow the price of the nearest equivalent.

A thoughtful proposal is made by a correspondent in a local newspaper. "Why not," he writes in effect, "have goods sent between Edinburgh and Glasgow (and *vice versa*) by canal when the railway companies are unable to deal quickly with goods traffic?" He goes on to suggest that the launching of a few motor-boats would go far to help solve the present problems of quick despatch.

Glasgow and the West.

There has been considerable sickness in the city, and prescribers and chemists are very busy. The scarcity of experienced assistants makes the work more arduous.

That the scarcity of bottles is being felt in working-class districts is amply demonstrated by the odd vessels brought to the chemist. During the week a local chemist received over the counter an egg-cup and various sized cups, while old mustard-tins twice appeared for oils.

The firm of Stanford, Deas & Co., oil and chemical manufacturers, etc., Stanford Street, Clydebank, has been dissolved as at November 30. Mr. Spencer Boyd Cortis Stanford will continue the business at Clydebank under the firm name of Stanford & Co., and Mr. John D. Deas will carry on business as John D. Deas & Co. at 234 Cathedral Street, Glasgow.

Corporal W. W. Macfarlane, D.C.M., who holds the diploma of the Royal Technical College for chemistry, received his distinction for devotion to duty and conspicuous gallantry on October 15 while acting in the Chemistry Section of the Royal Engineers. He is twenty-one years of age, and a son of Mr. J. Macfarlane (Macfarlane, Lang & Co., biscuit-manufacturers, Victoria Works, Glasgow).

The Royal Technical College Roll of Honour contains 1,819 names, which include 8 Governors, 37 members of staff, 1,152 students of 1914-15, and 622 students of previous sessions. Of the total there are 490 officers, 351 non-coms., and 966 men, with 1 nurse and 11 on "special service." The awards to ex-students include one V.C. (Private Henry May), one D.S.O., five Military Crosses, two D.C.M.s, four mentioned in despatches, and one Cross of the Legion of Honour.

CASSIA LIGNEA AND INDIGO.—Cassia and indigo have almost disappeared from the foreign export returns of Wuchow, although Kwangsi is the chief producing province. Chinese merchants at Canton have a practical monopoly of the business, and they in turn deal almost entirely with the German firms there. These commodities, therefore, appear in the returns for the Port of Canton.—*British Consular Report for 1914.*

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—M. Kling, Director of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, having been awarded a Montyon prize of 1000*fr.* by the French Academy of Sciences, the eminent chemist has decided to hand the sum to the Relief Fund of the Association of ex-Students of the School of Physical and Chemical Science.

PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The winter semester was opened as usual at the Paris School of Pharmacy, the lectures commencing during the latter half of November, the practical laboratory-work in the first week in December. The titular professors, being over army age, are practically all present, but there are many gaps among the assistant professors and younger men generally, while to a great extent the students are still conspicuous by their absence. However, the place is open and the officials are on hand, and mobilised men flit in and out. Two of the four persons I met during my brief visit there recently were military pharmacists in uniform.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—The November meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy was brief, but not lacking in variety. The correspondence included a letter from a Spanish pharmacist who is collecting data for an essay on the limitation of the number of pharmacies, to which the Secretary undertook to reply. M. Patein, head pharmacist at the Lariboisière Hospital, gave an account of the healing art as practised in modern Morocco. M. Patein has just returned from Casablanca, where he has acted as a member of the jury of the recently organised exhibition. M. Tiffeneau presented a note by MM. Charles Guillaumin and Vienne, who have studied the best means of ascertaining whether water has really been "Javellisé," as the French say—*i.e.*, treated by hypochlorite. The method recommended is based (1) on the disappearance of nitrites in "Javellised" water, and (2) on the fact that (under certain circumstances) the coefficient of absorption of water for a hypochlorite is constant, and that any previous "Javellisation" diminishes this factor.

COMPTE D'APOTHECAIRES.—Dr. Dorveaux has made out a list of the ancient apothecaries' invoices which have been preserved in the archives of the Paris School of Pharmacy. He has discovered seventeen of these manuscripts, dating from 1645 to 1764, some of which are amusingly suggestive of the famous opening scene in Molière's "Malade Imaginaire." The manner in which French apothecaries of this epoch overcharged is proverbial; an exaggerated tradesman's bill is still termed here a "compte d'apothicaire." But, as Dr. Dorveaux judiciously observes, these "mémoires" were always thoroughly checked and mercifully reduced before payment was secured. The apothecaries had also to wait a long time—twenty years in some cases—for the settlement of accounts. It was therefore necessary for the apothecary, in order to live, to make his initial figures high enough to support such a reduction. Let such as have never had to do with a special class of troublesome and bargaining customer in trades where fixed prices hardly exist throw the first stone at M. Fleurant and his contemporaries, and remember that then, as now, the chemist or pharmacist was one of the few highly trained and educated men who have no legal right to charge for their time and skill.

Netherlands Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

The Trade in Drugs and Chemicals between Germany and the Netherlands, which, for the greater part, takes place through the mediation of the "Rijks Magazijn van Geneesmiddelen" in Amsterdam, has already been described in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The "Chemiker Zeitung" calls attention to the fact that Dutch dealers can send their orders direct to the German chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers in the same way as they did before the war. In order to obtain permission for exportation of the goods concerned the following conditions have to be complied with. The German manufacturer can obtain from the Chamber of Commerce concerned a form of request in which he asks for permission to export the goods, the nature and the quantity of which he must exactly describe. This request is sent in duplicate to the authority which is entitled to grant the permission. In case no objection is made to the exportation the forms are sent to the Home Department first, whence they find their way through several authorities to the German Embassy in The Hague,

which fixes the quantity and the nature of the goods, then the money must be sent to Germany by the Dutch dealer concerned. Finally, measures must be taken to prevent the articles being sent to countries which are at war with Germany. The Rijks Magazijn van Geneesmiddelen has to guarantee they will not leave Holland again. The Rijks Magazijn passes the forms to the Dutch buyer, who attests the guarantee.

National Health Insurance.—The long-projected laws on health insurance have at length been placed by the Government before the Second Chamber of the States-General. The Ministers of Finance and Justice explained the projects to the assembly. The Bill deals with insurance against accidents and invalidity, the provision of medical treatment, and the payment of sickness benefit. The principles according to which these social insurance laws have been drawn up is that of decentralisation in the execution, and of granting as much liberty as possible to the persons insured. All special insurances that have been mentioned above are managed separately, the country being divided into districts, but there is also a central organisation. The constitution of the various Committees resembles that in vogue in Great Britain, and other arrangements are on similar lines, so that it is not necessary here to enter into these details. The amount of contributions payable is graduated according to the income of the insured persons, and there is the principle of free choice of physician and pharmacist. This latter principle is in accordance with the wishes of doctors and pharmacists. There is, however, a limit placed to the number of insured persons which one doctor or pharmacist may have. Drugs are paid for according to a tariff, which is subject to revision twice yearly. Physicians and pharmacists are not, however, altogether satisfied with the projects, as in their opinion too much authority is granted to the insured persons, especially in cases where the interests of physicians and pharmacists are not the same. These groups will most probably always be in the minority. It is questionable, moreover, whether the projects of law will pass both Chambers of Parliament; there is a chance that they will be passed by the Second Chamber, but it is feared that the majority of the First Chamber of Parliament, which is Conservative, will reject them on account of their being too democratic.

German News.

ACCORDING to a decree of the German Diet nobody but the War Committee is allowed to press oil out of beech-nuts.

SPIRIT OF ETHER and similar mixtures containing ether cannot be sold or used in Germany without medical prescription, the sale being prohibited by several military authorities.

EXPORTATION OF CHLOROPHYLL from Germany is prohibited by orders of September 15, 1914, and of September 10, 1915. The Imperial Chancellor now calls the attention of authorities to the fact that chlorophyll has been exported, probably under another name, to neutral countries, whence it has been sent to hostile countries.

CULTIVATION OF OILSEEDS on ground on which corn was grown till now has been recommended in a decree of the Prussian Minister of Agriculture. The quantity of corn grown in Germany at present appears to be more than sufficient, and as fixed oils and fats are alarmingly scarce maximum prices have officially been fixed for these products, which makes the cultivation of oilseeds at least just as profitable as cultivation of corn, says the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung." Winter rapeseed yields the largest quantity of fixed oil, but the time for sowing is past, so the Minister recommends that summer rapeseed, *Raphanus sativus*, poppy, sunflower, hemp, and linseed should be sown early in spring.

CÉSAR & LORETZ begin their annual report on the drug-markets with a short criticism of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, which they regard as an improvement on former editions, especially with respect to the determination of alkaloids and ash in drugs and galenical preparations. The Pharmacopœia of a country can be considered as an index to the state of pharmaceutical science in that country. This latest edition of the B.P. shows that English pharmaceutical science might be better. The methods of determination of alkaloids much resemble those of the D.A.B.V. and of the U.S.P., which have not been improved upon, although extensive recent literature afforded opportunities for simplification. In the report on special drugs the new British Pharmacopœia is mentioned several times.

FAT-FAMINE IN GERMANY.—A new decree with regard to the remaining stocks of fats and fixed oils has been issued

in Germany. All persons who have stocks of fats exceeding 1,000 kilos, are obliged to notify the fact to the authorities, who have the right of commandeering the fats at fixed prices—viz., m.250 for oils of linseed, rapeseed, soy, cottonseed, earthenut, sesame, poppyseed, sunflower-seed, hempseed, and walnut; m.260 for the same oils refined; m.260 for wood oil; m.275 for refined olive oil; m.220 for extracted olive oil; m.280 for castor oil, first pressing; m.270 for second pressing; m.225 for olein; m.260 for tallow; m.300 for stearin; m.230 for whale oil; m.275 for cod-liver oil; m.225 for wool-fat. If the owner does not agree with these prices he is entitled to appeal to the War Committee for the supply of fixed oils and fats, whose decision is final. The decree does not apply to fixed oils and fats which have been imported into Germany from neutral countries since November 11, 1915. The object of the decree is to reserve as much fat as possible for food-purposes. The use of linseed oil, tallow, whale oil, and cod-liver oil or their decomposition-products in the manufacture of soap is prohibited.

SCHIMMEL'S REPORT.—According to the October report of Schimmel & Co. "the German essential-oil and perfume industry has adjusted itself to the state of war in a very satisfactory manner, although it must be said that the supply of raw materials is encompassed with many difficulties." The report indicates with much satisfaction that the absence of German supplies is sorely felt in neutral and hostile countries, and in fourteen months foreign competitors of German essential-oil makers have not succeeded in improving their products so as to become serious competitors in the world's markets. A comparison between the prices that have to be paid for essential oils and perfumes on the German and on foreign markets clearly indicates that prices on the latter have reached "unimaginable heights." Enemy countries, especially England, try to get German dyes *via* neutral countries, and the extreme prices that are paid show clearly enough how scarce they are in these countries. The threatenings that have so often been uttered in the hostile Press, that after the war Germany will be entirely supplanted by England in the world's markets, need not be taken seriously, at least not with regard to perfumes and essential oils. No ostrich policy can hide the fact from Germany's enemies that a successful trade war against Germany is impossible notwithstanding the measures that have been taken.

Austrian News.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY of Hungary has asked the Minister of Agriculture to monopolise the harvest of all medicinal plants.

THE SALE OF PICRIC ACID by itself, also its preparations and doctors' prescriptions for it, have been prohibited to pharmacists and dispensing physicians by the Minister of the Home Department.

SCARCITY OF MEDICINES.—A second supplement to the Austrian "Arzneitaxe" has been issued by the Home Department. It advances the prices of 104 medicaments, only one preparation (salicylated dusting-powder) being cheaper. All surgical dressings are also dearer. The Minister at the same time ordered olive oil to be used in all preparations for which the Pharmacopœia prescribes sesame oil, also in non-official preparations. In making official and non-official zinc preparations for external use "zincum oxydatum venale levissimum" must take the place of lead-free zinc oxide. Pharmacists are no longer obliged to stock leeches. As illustrating the scarcity of some drugs the leading Austrian journal of pharmacy mentions that a Graz pharmacist asked permission to make and sell "Sybroco Tropfen" and "Sybroco Syrop," but the Government Department refused because the preparations contained codeine hydrochloride and ipecacuanha, which are so scarce in Austria at present that the utmost economy of them must be practised. The Government is trying to get some of the scarcest medicines imported from Germany, and as a preliminary wholesale dealers are obliged by a ministerial decree to declare exactly to the authorities how much of the following drugs and chemicals they have in stock:

Acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid, aloes, alum, alypin, antipyrin, arecoline, colloidal silver, silver nitrate, silver protocate, atropine and its salts, boric acid and its salts, bromine and its organic and inorganic compounds, cascara sagrada and its preparations, cinchona, quinine and quinine salts, chloral hydrate, ethyl chloride, cocaine and its salts, collargol, diethyl-barbituric acid and its salts (*e.g.*, medinal), digitalis-leaves and preparations (*e.g.*, digalen, etc.), emetine and its salts, compounds, and preparations, eucaine, eucrine and its salts, compounds, and preparations, eucaine, galls, gladiol silver, glycerophosphates and their preparations, gutta-serena, guaiacal and its salts, compounds, and

preparations, hexamethylene-tetramine, ipecacuanha, iodine, hydriodic acid, iodine salts, organic iodine preparations, codeine and its salts, caffeine and its salts, compounds, and preparations, creosote and its salts, compounds, and preparations, camphor (natural and synthetic), luminal, magnesium salts, mastic and its preparations, methyl sulphonal, morphine and its salts and compounds, mixtures for narcosis, novargan, novocaine and its compounds and preparations, essential oils, opium and opium preparations (powder, tinctures, and extracts), pantopon, paraffin, Peru balsam, perugen, pilocarpine and its salts and preparations, protargol, mercurials and their preparations, pyramidon, hydrastis and its preparations, rhubarb and its preparations, castor oil, ointments and pastes containing animal, vegetable, or mineral fats, salicylic acid and its salts, compounds, and preparations, salipyrin, salvarsan, neo-salvarsan, Schleich's tinctures and tablets, scopalamine and its salts, senega, senna-leaves, silver salts and organic and inorganic silver compounds, storax, sulphonal, suprarenin, adrenalin, paraneprine, epinephrine, epiorene, and their compounds and preparations, thallin salts, theobromine, theocine (theophylline) and their salts, compounds, and preparations, tropacocaine and its compounds and preparations, vaseline, veronal, veronal sodium, tartaric acid, bismuth and its compounds, lanolin, zinc salts, citric acid, material for bacteriological cultures, such as agar-agar, litmus, etc.

All wholesale dealers are obliged to fill up in lists of these medicaments the quantities they have left of them. At the same time they must declare how much of each of these articles they have sold, no matter to whom, from June 1, 1913, to May 31, 1914, and from June 1, 1914, to May 31, 1915. They must state how much they have sold of all these articles during the same periods to their ordinary customers in neutral countries. These measures are taken in order to permit as far as possible that business with neutral countries be continued. The German Government takes no notice whatever of requests for permission to export the above-mentioned medicaments in cases where requests have not been signed for "visa" by the Austrian Home Department. This "visa" is not granted on requests of firms who have not complied with the above-mentioned conditions. The German Government will not give consent for exportation on behalf of other firms than well-known Austrian wholesale dealers in drugs and chemicals. These firms further bind themselves to sell the medicaments concerned only to their ordinary customers, and only in quantities that do not considerably exceed the quantity that is required under normal circumstances. Professors Möller and Hans Meyer have published a lengthy and urgent appeal to physicians on prescribing indigenous substitutes for products of foreign origin which are becoming scarce. Camphor, for instance, should only be ordered for internal use; for external application it can be substituted by spiritus sinapis. Instead of ipecacuanha and senega they recommend the use of the saponin-containing drugs, quillaia and saponaria; the latter is equal to senega and quillaia is three or four times stronger than senega. It is not possible to say how far the importation of Turkish opium will be possible, but the strictest economy should be practised with opium, morphine, and codeine, which are extremely scarce in Austria at present. The supply of castor oil is absolutely stopped. Rhubarb, senna, cascara sagrada, aloes, and jalap are very scarce, and should be substituted by phenolphthalein preparations, Epsom salt, bitter waters, and frangula-bark, which are obtainable in unlimited quantities in Austria. Economy should also be practised in the use of iodine and sulphur, the importation of which has come to a stop.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

CORNWELL, A. E., CORNWELL, E. T., and CORNWELL, F. W., 35 Ely Place, Holborn, London, under the style of the General Optical Co.; so far as concerns A. E. Cornwell.

GILL, G. B., and HEYWORTH, G. A. F., Belper, Derby, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Gill & Heyworth.

Joint-Stock Companies.

Notice is given in the "London Gazette," December 3, that pursuant to Section 242 (5) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the Register, such companies thus being dissolved: Antineurasthin Co., Ltd.; Edmonds (Ramsgate) Mineral-water Co., Ltd.; Exhibition Toilet Co., Ltd.; Hunstanton Mineral-water Co., Ltd.; Knight's Non-alcoholic Brewery; Lady Reid's Medical-aid Society; Pineypta Automatic Disinfectant Co., Ltd.; Radiographic Processes, Ltd.; Scientific Nutrients, Ltd.; Tansan Mineral-water Co., Ltd.; Victoria Drug Co., Ltd.

Legal Reports.

Traffic in War Materials.—At Bow Street Police Court on December 4, George Frederick Priestley was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the second division for dealing in war material without having a permit issued by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Minister of Munitions. Among the documents seized by the police was one relating to 5,000 tons of picric acid, which defendant professed to be able to deliver f.o.b. at New York.

Camphorated Oil.—At the East Ham Police Court on December 7, before Stipendiary Grubbe, Mr. D. W. A. Desmond, chemist and druggist, 106 Albert Road, North Woolwich, was fined 1*l.*, with 10*s.* 6*d.* costs, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor and containing a proportion of mineral oil. Mr. C. H. Kirby, solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association, pleaded guilty on Mr. Desmond's behalf.

Wages in Lieu of Notice.—In the City of London Court on December 3, in the case of Maidart *v.* Easternman, an assistant sued his recent employers for 1*l.* wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff had been in the defendants' service for some months as assistant at 1*l.* a week, and was told to go with two boys to load a van with goods. He went, although it was not exactly his work, but the boys refused to help. Consequently he refused to go on, and he was discharged for disobedience. He had been paid his previous week's wages, but not for the four days which he had worked when he was discharged. The defendants said plaintiff was dismissed for disobedience, and that consequently he had forfeited his right to be paid for the days that he worked in the last week. Mr. Registrar Wild said that was a misconception. It is only for very grave conduct that an assistant disenthales himself to the wages that have accrued when he is discharged, and there was no such suggestion in this case; therefore the plaintiff was entitled to the 1*l.* claimed. He would not have been entitled to wages in lieu of notice, even if he had demanded it. Judgment accordingly for 1*l.*

Sunday Observance Act, 1677.—The King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, decided on December 8 an appeal, Fairburn *v.* Evans, against a conviction of the appellant Evans under Section 1 of this Act for aiding and abetting a refreshment-house keeper unlawfully to do and exercise certain worldly labour, business, and work in his ordinary calling, the same not being a work of necessity or charity, by selling to the appellant threepenny-worth of sweets on a Sunday. The refreshment-house keeper was, in consequence of this, convicted in February of carrying on his ordinary calling on the Lord's Day, and the appellant was subsequently convicted for aiding and abetting. The Court confirmed the conviction. Mr. Justice Ridley (with whom Mr. Justice Lush and Mr. Justice Low concurred) was of opinion that if a man goes into a shop on a Sunday and buys goods there with the knowledge that the shopkeeper is exercising his ordinary calling, the customer is aiding and abetting the shopkeeper to carry on his business on the Lord's Day. The case is specially interesting to chemists and druggists, in so far as sales of goods by them on Sundays are controlled by the principle of work of necessity or charity.

Stores for Chemists' Shops in the Philippines. seized on a Danish steamer, the *Cathay*, were the subject of an application by the Crown in the Prize Court on December 2. Mr. Daniels, on behalf of the Crown, said condemnation of the goods was not asked for, but the Crown, as the drugs were on a neutral ship, applied under the Reprisal Order for a decree for the sale of the goods and the payment of the proceeds into court. The vessel contained not only drugs, but a miscellaneous assortment, from pumping-machinery to Epsom salt.—Dr. Dunlop, for Philippine owners, claimed the release of thirty-four boxes of drugs and apothecaries' goods.—The President (Sir Samuel Evans): What did the people in the Philippines want—aspirin?—Mr. Dunlop: There is a parcel described as "extract of deadly nights."—The President: What on earth are they?—Counsel explained that he thought it meant "deadly nightshade." There were also supplies of tartaric acid and photographic materials.—The President: They can get on without these things in the Philippine Islands for some time.—Counsel: There are quinine and nux vomica that they may want. No harm will be done by ordering the goods to be detained.—The President: No harm, I hope, will be done by ordering them to be sold. If they are kept there is the possibility that their particular virtues, or vices, may evaporate.—The apothecaries' goods were ordered to be sold.

Payment and Summons Crossing.—In the Shoreditch County Court, before Mr. Registrar Wickham, on December 2, an action was down for hearing in which Arthur Berton, Ltd., surgical dressing and appliance manufacturers, 15-17 Worship Street, E.C., sued Mr. Lawrence Priestley, chemist and druggist, Newark-on-Trent, to recover 1*l.* 6*s.* The defendant wrote to the Court stating that he had been accustomed to pay plaintiffs' traveller, but he had not called, so on October 28 the money was sent by post. Nevertheless, on November 1 he got the summons. He had no complaint about the goods supplied, but objected to pay the costs incurred by the summons, and did not want to come to London to fight the matter, as it would cost 3*l.* The Registrar said the defendant appeared to have paid the amount the day after the summons was issued. He called attention to the fact that the plaintiffs' principal had changed his name from Berliner to Berton because he was a German, and asked if he was interned. Plaintiffs' representative replied in the negative, adding that both father and son are in the business, and have contracts with the Government and War Office. He also explained that there had been two actions against the defendant over two transactions, and they wanted 9*s.* costs on one and 4*s.* on the other. The Registrar said the defendant had paid the debt late and must pay the costs. Judgment was entered, accordingly.

[We quote the following paragraph from the *C. & D.*, October 17, 1914, p. 45:

"Mr. Arthur Berliner is a British-born subject, and he is offering 50*l.* reward for information that will lead to the conviction of anyone libelling him by describing him as a German."

We also reported (*C. & D.*, January 9, 1915, p. 39) as follows:

"Mr. Berliner was born in Worship Street in 1859, his father and predecessor in business, the late Mr. Henry Berliner, being a British subject. Mr. Arthur Berliner has now taken the opportunity [of the formation of a company] to have his surname changed to Berton, hence the name of the company."

We presume that the Registrar was unaware of these facts when he made his personal remarks.—EDITOR *C. & D.*

Insurance Dispensing Case.—At the Shoreditch County Court on December 8, before Judge Cluer and a jury, A. P. Barnard & Son, chemists, Hackney, N.E., were sued by William Harding, engineer, for damages stated to have arisen from an accident which happened at the defendants' branch, 52 Bishop's Road, on July 20. Mr. Henderson, barrister (instructed by Neve, Beck & Kirby, on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association), defended. It was stated that the plaintiff went to defendants' shop with an Insurance prescription written by Dr. Hora, of Hackney, which ordered nitric acid to be used for warts. He instructed the assistant to put the acid in a stoppered bottle; but the assistant could not find one, and afterwards put the acid in a bottle supplied by plaintiff. The bottle was labelled and wrapped and handed to plaintiff, and immediately afterwards it burst, the contents being scattered over plaintiff's face and neck and clothing, severely burning his skin. The assistant (Mr. J. Gibson, chemist and druggist) took plaintiff into the dispensary behind the shop and treated the burns with oil. The burns were so severe that it was five weeks before the plaintiff could resume work. Evidence to this effect was given. For the defence Mr. J. Gibson was the first witness, and he explained that the plaintiff handed him an ordinary blue poison-bottle, together with Dr. Hora's prescription, and asked him to put the article ordered in the bottle, at the same time requesting him to fit a glass stopper to it. He explained that that could not be done, but offered to fit the bottle with a good cork and to give him a second cork to use when the first one got corroded. Plaintiff said that would do. Nothing was said about buying a stoppered bottle, although if the customer had requested to have one there were some in stock at the price of 4*d.* or 5*d.* each. After other evidence counsel addressed the Court, and his Honour, in summing up, said that all the old rules applied in the case, but the Insurance Regulations raised a new issue, as customers might bring unfit bottles and claims might thereby arise. However, in all claims the duty rested with plaintiffs to prove negligence. He considered there was no obligation from the legal point of view on a chemist to wash out a bottle if ordinary inspection led the chemist to suppose that the bottle was fit for the purpose for which the customer presented it, although, of course, it was the chemist's duty to use reasonable care, including the exercise of his special knowledge. He asked the jury to say whether defendants were negligent in not satisfying themselves fully as to whether the bottle was in a fit state to contain nitric acid. When an old bottle was brought it was undoubtedly necessary to take additional precautions lest one chemical should spoil another. Were the defendants negligent in not

refusing to put nitric acid into the bottle brought? In his opinion they were not necessarily negligent in selling it in a corked bottle. The jury, after consideration in private, gave a verdict in favour of defendants. Judgment accordingly.

"Ogee" Trade-mark.—A motion to reverse the decision of the Registrar of Trade-marks refusing to proceed with an application to register a trade-mark came before Mr. Justice Sargant in the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on December 3. The applicant was Mr. Thomas W. Garrett, trading as Osborne, Garrett & Co., hairdressers' sundriesmen, of Frith Street, London, W., and Temple Street, Birmingham, and he wished to have registered three marks, all dealing with the same word, "Ogee," under the section of the Act referring to chemical substances used in pharmacy.—Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian were for the applicant, and Mr. Austin Cartmell for the Registrar of Trade-marks.—Mr. Walter said the word "Ogee" was the name of a double curve, and had no reference to the letters "O G" written out. The grounds of the Registrar for his refusal were that the word was simply the two letters mentioned written out, and letters could not be registered as distinctive marks. Moreover, the plaintiff firm were not the only people having those initials. He could not give the plaintiff the exclusive right to use them, and the mark was not distinctive. Counsel argued that on the decided cases the Registrar was wrong.—Mr. Austin Cartmell contended that while "Ogee" might be a dictionary word, it was really nothing but the letters "O G" written out. The fact that it was an English word in use for a particular form of curve was not material in the present case, and they had had no explanation whatever as to how the word came to be used. He asked his Lordship to infer that it was adopted as being the written representation of the sounds of the letters "O G."—His Lordship: Does the motive or occasion of the desire to use the word "Ogee" matter? Is it not a question whether a person looking at the word would think first of the actual word denoting the curve, or of the initials in question?—Mr. Cartmell: That depends upon the attitude of mind of the tribunal dealing with the case.—His Lordship: I am thinking of the man-in-the-street. I must confess that the case had gone on for quite ten minutes before I realised that the word constituted the initials of the firm.—Mr. Cartmell: I notice that there are curved fringe-nets sold by the firm.—His Lordship: I don't think they curve both ways. (Laughter.)—Mr. Cartmell said that, as he noticed that his Lordship was inclined to grant the application, probably no real harm would be done by allowing the application to proceed, but it must not be a precedent in regard to applications for absolutely new marks.—In delivering judgment, his Lordship said that the Registrar was wrong. The word "ogee" was a well-known word in architecture and in connection with artillery, but he had no doubt whatever that the reason for the use of the word by the plaintiff's firm for many years was the fact that the initials of the firm were "O. G." He did not think that that was fatal to the claim. What he had to consider was whether to that class of the public who dealt in the plaintiff's goods the word "Ogee" suggested the initials of the firm. He thought that was so, and he added that he did not think the Registrar was right in saying that letters could not be registered as distinctive marks. He held that the word having been used for such a long time it had become distinctive of the plaintiff's goods, and he allowed the application, but said that it must be a condition of the registration, as offered by Mr. Walter, that there should be a disclaimer of any right to the exclusive use of the letters "O" and "G" or either of them.

Limited Companies.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

LUBRICANTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l.* R.O., 52 New Broad Street, E.C.

A. F. SHERLEY & Co.—In regard to the registration of this company, reported in the *C. & D.* December 4, p. 38, it should be noted that the name is Sherley, not Shirley.

LYNN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,044*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of engineers, chemists, manufacturers, etc. R.O., Sanctuary House, 33 Tothill Street, Westminster.

ALL-BRITISH SWEET Co. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters, and wholesale and retail confectioners, manufacturing chemists, etc. R.O., 19 Railway Street, Chatham.

DANIEL YATES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of the late Daniel Yates, chemist and druggist, Blackburn. The subscribers are J. G. Yates, chemist's assistant, and J. Yates, chemist and druggist. R.O., 32 Darwen Street, Blackburn.

A. BELLAMY & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 20,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of A. Bellamy & Co., manufacturing chemists, distillers of essences and essential oils, etc., New Street and Custom House Street, Cardiff. The first directors are A. J. Bellamy, J. H. Gee, F. Bellamy, and J. Hampton.

J. E. HANGER & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of importers and manufacturers of artificial limbs and supports, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. W. Thomas, artificial limb manufacturer, Rochampton House, Rochampton Lane, Putney, S.W. The first directors are C. W. Thomas and G. R. Thomas.

Company News.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.—The directors have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the cumulative participating preference shares for the six months which ended September 30.

Birth.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

HEYWOOD.—At School Brow, Bury, on December 5, the wife of Sidney Heywood, pharmacist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

FAULKNER—CHALMERS.—At All Saints', Plumstead, on December 1, Lieutenant William B. Faulkner, 12th East Lancshires, elder son of Mr. William Faulkner, pharmacist, 168 Clarendon Road, London, W., to Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, "The Oaks," Eglinton Road, London, S.E.

HAMSON—TRUE.—At St. John's Church, Peterborough, on December 6, Chas. Hamson, chemist and druggist, 46 Cowgate, Peterborough, to Dorothy Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert True, director of Barford & Perkins, Ltd.

JONES—HERRINGTON.—At Sutton (Surrey), on December 1, J. H. Foulkes Jones, Ph.C. (now in the Inns of Court O.T.C.), to Lillie, only daughter of Mr. Robert Herrington, Stanley Villa, Sutton.

NIGHTINGALE—MARTIN.—At the Parish Church of St. Mary, Kingston, Portsmouth, on December 1, by special licence, Charles Nightingale, chemist and druggist, to Beatrice V. M. Martin, both of Southsea. [Mr. Nightingale previous to the war was with Mr. J. W. Rhodes, Fawcett Pharmacy, Southsea, but is now acting as civilian dispenser attached to the R.A.M.C.]

WARD—FAIRCLOUGH.—At Kirkham Parish Church, on December 2, Henry Singleton Ward, chemist and druggist, to Mrs. M. E. Fairclough, Ward Street, Kirkham.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BRAMMALL.—On November 29, Mr. Walter Scott Brammall, 22 Handfield Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, representative for Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., aged thirty-eight.

GREY.—On November 27, Mr. David Grey, who, in association with his brother, Mr. A. E. Grey, carried on the wholesale optical business of Botwright & Grey, Spence Street, London, E.C. Mr. Grey had been ill for a long time.

IND.—At Rockhampton, Falfield, Glos., on December 3, Mr. D. G. Ind, of Van Oppen, Ross & Ind, Ltd., 38 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Mr. Ind had represented the firm for over twenty years.

WHITWELL.—On December 1, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Whitwell, widow of Alderman John Whitwell, J.P., chemist and druggist, Peterborough, aged sixty-five.

WILSON.—At 22 Brunswick Street, Manchester, on November 29, Mr. Robert Wade Wilson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-two.

Died on Active Service.

HALL.—In France, Private Robert Hall, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, aged thirty-three. Prior to enlisting at the beginning of the war Private Hall was employed by Reid & Donald, chemists, Perth, and went out to France among the first of the Expeditionary Force. He has been posted as missing for the past thirteen months, and his death is now presumed.

Killed on Active Service.

BROWN.—Accidentally killed while on active service with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, Sergeant Howard Iverson Fearon Brown, R.A.M.C., second son of Mr. R. F. Brown, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-one. Sergeant Brown served his apprenticeship in his father's business, passed the Minor examination in October 1907, and prior to enlisting was manager of a pharmacy at Bolton.

Wills.

MR. JAMES COX, chemist and druggist, Hatfield, Herts, who died on September 3, aged seventy-six, left estate of the gross value of 10,235*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, of which 2,758*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* is net personalty. Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. Harry Cox, chemist, Hatfield, and Mr. J. G. Lyne, Ramsgate.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT LAIDLAW, F.R.G.S., Warren House, Hayes, Kent, Wolflee, Roxburgh, and Cripplegate Buildings, E.C., chairman and founder of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., of London and India, left estate of the gross value of 422,484*l.*, including personalty of the net value of 396,484*l.* Apart from bequests to charitable and religious objects, and to old servants, the bulk of his fortune is left to his wife, daughters, step-daughters, step-son, and other relatives.

Personalities.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

MR. F. G. PIQUET, chemist, Halkett Place, St. Helier, has been elected Vice-President of the Jersey Dog Club.

MR. W. OSWAL DAVIES, Secretary of the East Glamorgan Chemists' Association, has been appointed to the Executive Council of the Pontypridd Chamber of Trade.

MR. GERALD R. MOXON, partner in the firm of Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co., manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, East Ham and London, is retiring from the firm at the end of the year.

MR. HUBERT W. MILES, pharmacist, who is well known in the chemical and drug trades owing to his connection with City firms, has accepted a position with the Fabra Co., Ltd., chemical-merchants, Bradford, Manchester, and London.

MISS A. E. COSTE, dispenser at the Nunhead Dispensary, has offered her services to the Red Cross Society, if called upon, for work at No. 1 General Hospital for the Wounded at Brixton. The Camberwell Guardians have agreed to grant her leave of absence and half pay.

MR. WILFRED MARSH HAMPTON, son of Mr. George Hampton, chemist and druggist, of West Smethwick, has passed the Final examination for the degree of B.Sc. London. He is just twenty, and has for the past three years been employed as a chemist in the Leicester Corporation Gas Department, being at present engaged on work for the Leicester Munitions Committee, having been declared ineligible for military service.

TIBETAN MUSK.—The British Consul, in his annual report on the trade of Teng Yueh for 1914, states that the entire absence of musk from the returns of exports, both for 1913 and for 1914, is explained by the fact that trade in this article is entirely controlled by a Parisian house, on whose behalf a French merchant makes arduous journeys at considerable intervals to Atuntsu, in the extreme north of this district, on the borders of Tibet, returning only when he has collected sufficient of this valuable product to compensate his principals and himself for the heavy outlay involved.

Trade Notes.

BLEACHING-POWDER is wanted for use in Holland by Kappelhof & Hovingh, wholesale druggists, Schiedam, Holland.

A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., hold stock of "550" saccharin which they warrant to be "550" saccharin.

RUSSIAN LYCOPodium is offered by the White Sea and Baltic Co., P. & I. Danischewsky (Russia), Ltd., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C.

"NUBIAN POPPY" DISTOL OTTO.—Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale, Lanes., offer to send free samples of perfume made from their new Distol Otto—Nubian poppy.

COUNTER-BILLS, showcards, billheads, and other stationery and advertising material for chemists are offered free by Thomas Holloway, 113 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

MENTHOLS are a new medicament for use in throat affections and as a prophylactic which have been introduced by Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn. Menthols are retailed in 3*d.* tins, and are recommended as suitable for "our boys" in the trenches.

CROSBY'S COUGH ELIXIR.—Dr. Charles Rooke, Ltd., Leeds, the proprietor of Crosby's Cough Elixir, advertise in this issue the new prices of that article. Notice is also given that the company will exchange old or soiled bottles of Crosby's Cough Elixir for new stock.

FOR USE IN THE TRENCHES.—Ayrton, Saunders, & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, advertise in this issue two preparations suitable for sending to soldiers in the trenches—anti-frostbite balm and trench ointment. Showcards are obtainable dealing with these medicaments.

MALT AND OIL.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., manufacture extract of malt and malt oil on a very large scale at the Ware Works. The preparations are standardised, and we have the testimonial which was sent to them by a buyer who contracted in April for his season's supply.

HAND-COLOURED LANTERN-SLIDES for use at local cinematograph exhibitions are, we observe, offered by the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal, to retail druggists. The slides advertise certain Na-Dru-Co products (e.g., talcum powder and tooth-paste) in an attractive manner, and the name of the retailer is put upon the slides free.

ZON-VAC VACUUM FLASKS.—We have had an opportunity of inspecting one of these flasks which are made by Charles Boyton & Son, Upper Charles Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C. They are British made and show several improvements upon the German article, being also nicely finished and moderate in price. Chemists can handle them with confidence.

TOILET LANOLINE.—Corbyn, Staey & Co., Ltd., Brunton's Wharf, 673 Commercial Road East, London, E., are supplying toilet lanoline, both scented and unscented, in tubes and opal jars. We have examined a sample of the scented product, which, besides being of a very pale lemon colour, is of a nice consistence and delicately perfumed. As there is some difficulty in obtaining lanoline of proper colour our readers will be glad to note this source of supply.

BISHOP'S PREPARATIONS.—In our issue of November 20, p. 38, we quoted the new P.A.T.A. prices for preparations issued by Alfred Bishop, 48 Spelman Street, London, E. It will be noted that these minimum prices are now the face values, and from December 1 a small label will be attached to each bottle giving the price below which it must not be sold. Alfred Bishop, Ltd., inform us that their new price-list showing these changes will be ready in a few days.

TABLOID SODIUM ACID SULPHATE.—Burrighs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., send us a sample of tabloid sodium acid sulphate which they prepare especially for the purification of drinking-water. This firm was one of the first at the time of the South African War to meet the demand for this method of sterilising water. The product as now sent out is flavoured, and used as directed makes a pleasantly acidulated and sterile beverage. The useful warning is given that sodium acid sulphate should not be used in water-bottles made of iron, nickel, white metal, Britannia metal, or any alloy of copper. The most suitable metal for the vessels in which the sterilising-process is carried out is aluminium. Tabloid sodium acid sulphate is sent out in bottles of fifty.

SOMERVILLE'S ASIATIC BODY-CORD.—One of our Scottish correspondents reported a few weeks ago that Somerville's Body-cord is selling very freely there. This is an ingenious parasite-preventive designed by Mr. George Somerville, chemist, 2 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, for wearing round the waist next the skin for the purpose of destroying, as well as preventing, lice or body-vermin, which, as

combatants in all the armies know from experience, is the trench plague, being an insidious carrier of infectious diseases. The body-cord is about five feet long and is saturated and covered with a cerato of anti-parasitic composition which does not harm the skin, but does its work well. Each cord is put up in a carton to retail at 1s., and we understand that thousands of cords are in use by the rank-and-file in the trenches, so that there need be no hesitation on the part of retail chemists offering the cords as a soldier's Christmas present and undertaking to post to anyone on service, 2d. covering the postage at home or abroad. They can be obtained wholesale from Mr. Somerville, or from any wholesale house.

PEERLESS TRANSPARENT TEATS.—Since the outbreak of the war there has been considerable scarcity in this country of transparent rubber teats for feeding-bottles and for soothers. The scarcity is now in a fair way to be remedied by the enterprise of Peerless Seamless Rubber, Ltd., Richmond, S.W., who are well-established manufacturers of rubber goods, and have now added the manufacture of transparent teats. We may say that the production of these transparent goods involves methods and processes different from those employed in the manufacture of opaque rubber goods, and the difficulties are numerous and sometimes so discouraging that several who have attempted it during the past twelve months have abandoned it. The specimens of teats made by Peerless Seamless Rubber Ltd., which we have examined include calves' teats, teats and valves for tubeless bottles, and ordinary small teats, including dummies. They are perfectly transparent and amber-coloured, being made from selected plantation rubber. The teats are offered at moderate prices, and are being produced at present at the rate of 400 gross per week. Buyers can obtain further information from the company at the above address.

BRITISH GREASE-PAINTS.—The chief source of supply of grease-paints having been cut off by the war, an urgent demand has arisen for a British-made article, and Henry C. Quelch & Co., 4 and 5 Ludgate Square, London, E.C., are making the most of it. They have been actual manufacturers of theatrical grease-paints in all colours for over twenty-five years, and as the production of a perfect paint can only be gained from ripe experience and judgment in the manipulation of the materials, the firm guarantee that their products, which are widely known as Claire's, give every satisfaction in use. The largely increased demand has enabled the firm to increase their output many times over, and a special staff of workers now devote their whole time to the labelling and packing of the grease-paints as they come from the factory. A large and varied stock in all tints is carried, and at the time a C. & D. representative visited the factory he was shown many cases, several of which contained fifty gross of No. 2 carmine sticks. The full-sized 6d. sticks of paints and carmines sell at 3s. 3d. per dozen, or 36s. per gross, and for large quantities special quotations are given. The firm also carry a full range of lip-salves, cosmetics, eyebrow-pencils, brilliants, and other theatrical requirements, all of British or French make, which have a patriotic touch about them.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The syllabus of this school, 18 Colquitt Street, Liverpool, which has been published by the Principal (Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, Ph.C., F.C.S.), is an interesting and instructive students' compendium. The school has been officially recognised by the Council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association almost since its foundation by the late Mr. Ward, who was succeeded by Mr. Cowley, now of Brisbane, Queensland, from whom Mr. Humphreys Jones took it over and has continued it with notable success. A goodly part of the syllabus of forty-two pages is devoted to a description of the various classes for the Minor and Major examinations, as well as the Apothecaries' Hall dispensers' examination classes, which are at present being attended by an unusually large number of lady students. The rest of the syllabus is devoted to useful information for students on such subjects as indicators, factors, and formulæ (with equations) required in the volumetric analysis of medicinal and pharmacopœial chemicals. There are also a useful table of the percentage purity of B.P. chemicals, notes on percentage solutions, rules for the calculation of specific gravities, and notes on weights and measures. This compendium of useful information gives the syllabus a value which such publications rarely have, and intending students can obtain a copy of it from Mr. Humphreys Jones.

LEEDS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting held on December 8 Mr. S. N. Pickard and Mr. E. McMillan read papers dealing with the work of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. A discussion followed and the lecturers received a vote of thanks.

Trade-Marks.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with the Registrar of Trade-Marks, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. The prescribed time is one month from the date of the Journal in which the application has appeared; but the period may be enlarged by the Registrar, if he thinks fit, and upon such terms as he may direct. Formal opposition should not be lodged until after notice has been given by letter to the applicant for registration, so as to afford him an opportunity of withdrawing his mark before the expense of preparing the notice of opposition is incurred. Failing such notice to the applicant, an opponent may not obtain an order for costs.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, p. 435.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 1, 1915.)

- "TOP DOG"; for safety-razors (12). By the Vestetto Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 125 Vyse Street, Birmingham. 366,424.
- "LA DUCHESSE"; for a hair-waver (13). By C. G. Rothschild, 47 Fairmead Road, Holloway, N. 369,916.
- "HUNTSMAN" and "HUNSMEN"; for goods (42). By J. A. Hunter & Co., Ltd., Pine Grove, Bootle. 367,470/1. (Associated.)
- "KINGBUR"; for all goods (42). By H. K. Burton, Canal Wharf, Audlem, Cheshire. 369,711.
- "PENCARVITA"; for food-substances (42). By the Pencar Manufacturing Co., Bridge Street, Workop. 369,723.
- "YUBON"; for food-substances (42). By J. Moreland & Son, 38 Tyrrel Street, Bradford. 369,871.
- Device of word "Quencho" and tankard ("Quencho" disclaimed); for mineral and aerated waters (44). By W. H. Magnusson, 13 Nevill Street, Southport. 369,110.
- "RAYVIN" and "TREATOTAL"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By Barnett & Foster, 26 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N. 369,697/816.
- "FLAXONIA"; for a hair-preparation (48). By Grace L. Mulligan, 32 Hill Street, Knightsbridge, London, S.W. 369,488.
- "YADOZA"; for toilet-preparations (48). By Bernadetto C. Clément, 6 Addison Mansions, Blythe Road, West Kensington. 369,823. (Associated.)
- "THE KAIOA SERIES (GOOD LUCK)" and picture of cat in diamond; for hair-combs, etc. (50). By J. & N. Philips & Co., 35 Church Street, Manchester. 369,522.
- "STANWHITE"; for sulphate of barytes (1). By C. McNeal, Clyde Street, Fenton. 369,376.
- Figure of head, and word "WALLPAX"; for chemicals (1). By S. Wills & Co., Ltd., Castle Green, Bristol. 369,910.
- "ORAMIC"; for chemicals (1) and goods (4). By Oram Bros., 44 Friday Street, Leicester. 369,932/3.
- "CHECKMATE"; for chemicals (2) and medicinal chemicals (3). By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol. 369,807/3.
- "GIBSOL"; for chemicals (2). By Jane Gibson, 2 Dartmouth Square, Dublin. 369,820. (Associated.)
- "KURUK"; for an ointment (3). By J. E. Brocklehurst, 7 Chapel Walks, Manchester. 368,979.
- "LYSOFRICE"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for perfumery etc. (48). By British Lysol, Ltd., Nottingham. 369,564/5.
- "THERMOCELL" for medicines (3); "FLYGO," "LIPPAX," "SILKREMA" and "MYHAT," for toilet-articles (48); "RUBICO" for toilet-rouge (48). By the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove. 369,643/473/648/649/755, 368,983.
- "YOUTHITE"; for liniment for sciatica, etc. (3). By A. W. Hertz, 25 Ryder Street, Cardiff. 369,846.
- "LECITHATE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By M. F. Pratt, 212 and 214 Great Portland Street, London, W. 369,934.
- "ICHTHADONE," "PYRADONE," "ZENDA" and "ZIM"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton. 370,009/059/060/061.
- "ANZAC"; for non-medicated surgical instruments, etc. (11). By E. E. Marshall, "Alberville," Highfield Road, Hendon. 369,810.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 8, 1915.)

- Pyramid-shaped device bearing word "RESEARCH" and letter "P" and various scientific instruments ("P" and "Research" disclaimed); for chemicals (1). By Prescott & Co., 63 Corporation Street, Manchester. 368,911.
- "HEALTHITAS"; for disinfectants (2). By Adams, Webster & Co., Ltd., Manor Place, Hackney, N.E. 369,887.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Associations' Winter Session.

ENGLAND.

Blackburn.—A Sub-Committee of the Insurance Committee, consisting of Drs. J. T. T. Ramsay and Keighley, representing the doctors, and Mr. R. Lord Gifford, J.P., and Mr. C. A. Critchley for the chemists, has been revising the new local Insurance Pharmacopœia this week. It is understood that stock mixtures will not be used.

Bristol.—It was reported at a meeting of the Insurance Committee on December 6 that chemists have agreed to the 1916 terms. The Committee having heard its delegates to a conference with the Insurance Commissioners as to setting up a prescription-pricing centre for the south-western division of England, and covering sixteen areas, Bristol furnishing 400,000 prescriptions, agreed to it. The Commissioners are willing to recommend that a grant should be made by the Treasury towards any additional cost that the arrangement may entail if the work is done successfully.

Devonshire.—At the Insurance Committee meeting on December 6, Mr. P. F. Rowsell, J.P., in moving the adoption of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee's report, referred to the new Tariff, and said that great dissatisfaction was felt by panel chemists, and a strong protest had been received from the Pharmacists' Association, besides several resignations but, having regard to the circumstances of the present, they had decided to accept the conditions for the time. Mr. J. Taylor (Torquay) said pharmacists had decided to accept service, and to wait patiently until they could prove that the terms were inadequate. In cases where assistants were employed for Insurance dispensing it could not be made to pay.

Hampshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on December 6, the Finance Sub-Committee reported that the Clerk had received a letter from the Pharmaceutical Committee recommending an increase in the prescription-checker's salary, and that they had agreed to the payment to Mr. G. W. Griffiths of 150*l.* per annum from October 20 provided 50*l.* each is contributed by the Panel, Pharmaceutical, and Insurance Committees. The Panel Committee had acquiesced, and this Committee agreed. It was also agreed to pay chemists 75 per cent. of their October accounts. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported on doctors' and chemists' agreements for 1916, the latter to include the "additional provisions" clause. Two chemists had intimated that they desired to retire from the panel. Arising from this report, Mr. C. H. Baker (chemist) asked what steps the Committee were taking in order to do away with the practice of repeat mixtures. The Chairman replied that he thought the question had better be left over for the present, as it might be settled by the new central system of pricing prescriptions. A resolution from the Pharmaceutical Committee to the effect that distilled water should be used unless "aqua font." is prescribed was objected to by the Panel Committee, and was accordingly not acceded to, although the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee were in sympathy with the chemists' resolution. The Chairman reported having with the Clerk attended in London a special conference for the proposed new prescription-checking scheme, the proposal being that the whole of the Western Counties should be linked up with a Central Bureau at Bristol. There was some discussion on this matter, a motion being submitted by Mr. Caden "That the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee be authorised to enter into any agreement they may consider advisable for the purpose of establishing a Central Bureau in the Western Districts of England for checking prescriptions under the new system." The Chairman said that the Commissioners had given very short notice of their requirements, and they must be ready by the New Year. Mr. Hutchings protested against the treatment by the Commissioners of Committees in not giving them time to consider such a proposal. In reply to a question the Chairman said that arrangements would be made under which present officials connected with the checking arrangements would receive employment under the new Central Bureau, and in cases where it was not possible for a man to hold a post of equal value to that which he was now holding he would *pro tem.* fill a minor post, and the Insurance Commissioners would undertake to act as a distributing agency so that these men might find employment in a proper form elsewhere. The motion was carried, as also was a proposition asking the Commissioners to extend the time for making the arrangements.

Lancaster.—Mr. W. Arkle presided at a meeting of panel chemists on December 2, when the new Tariff was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Shattock (Secretary) stated, while under the discounting clause they were only paid 70*l.* per 100*l.*, under the new scheme they would only receive 80*l.* for their 100*l.* value, and would be 20 per cent. worse off than under the old Tariff. He mentioned that the Morecambe chemists are keeping on the panel under strong protest. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the moderate effort made by the Pharmaceutical Society in the negotiations, and did not think they had championed the cause of the panel chemists as well as they might have done. It was resolved that the following Lancaster chemists would not go on the dispensing panel for 1916: Messrs. J. Vince, Cheapside; W. Arkle, Penny Street; H. Troughton, Market Street; R. S. Angus, St. Nicholas Street; R. T. Simpson, Cheapside; A. T. Maxwell (Lund & Co.), Penny Street; Cuthbert, Lancaster, Ltd., North Road and Cable Street; W. R. Aked (Greaves); J. B. Shattock, Prospect Street.

Leicestershire.—Chemists' accounts for the last quarter of the year are to be paid in full.

London.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the County of London was held at Bank Chambers, High Holborn, W.C., on December 7, Mr. A. H. Jenkin (Chairman) in the chair. In answer to a question by Mr. Keall as to the payment of the 1914 emergency settlement to London chemists, it was stated that payment had been promised during the present month. The Committee considered a resolution from the South-Eastern Association relating to fixed dates for payments in 1916, and urging that payments should be made not later than twenty-eight days after receipt of account. The Secretary stated that it was suggested that accounts for January should be submitted by February 3, an advance paid on the 15th, and the final payment, after being checked, on March 15, together with a payment in advance on the February account, which should be submitted by March 3. By the postponement of the date of submission to the 7th, the date of payment would be February 19 and March 19. It was decided that a proprietary brand of malt and milk with hæmoglobin and also tuberculin should not be supplied as part of Medical Benefit, and, owing to the large quantities ordered, the particulars with prescriptions were referred to the Panel Committee for investigation. The Secretary was also instructed to write to the chemist in terms agreed by the Committee, pointing out that the Pharmaceutical Committee should have been informed as to the supply of the above-mentioned preparations. It was reported that the Panel Committee decided that prescriptions issued by a particular doctor were 10 per cent. in excess of what was reasonable and necessary. The Committee concurred in the proposals of the Insurance Committee to make payment on account equal to 75 per cent. of the amount of each account in respect of the months of April to October 1915 inclusive, with the proviso that no further payment shall be made to any chemist or other person who may have resigned from the panel since April 1915 until such time as the final adjustment of all accounts has been made for the medical year 1915. In order to be able to meet the cost of the pricing and checking of prescriptions for 1915, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, to make application to the Insurance Committee for the whole of the sum set aside for the administrative expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee. The Secretary also reported on various other matters.

Middlesex.—Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Insurance Committee in the Guildhall, Westminster, on December 6. Among the payments recommended were sums due to chemists (1915) 1,675*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* The Chairman reported consideration by the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the new system adopted by the Insurance Commissioners for pricing prescriptions under the group system. The group for this part of the county consists of ten Committees. He and the Clerk (Mr. Edmund R. Abbott) attended the conference called by the Commissioners, and before the proceedings commenced they made it clear to the Commissioners that they had no power to bind their respective Committees. After the conference it was considered wise that the areas should consist of the following: The counties of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and East and West Sussex, and the county boroughs of Canterbury, Croydon, Eastbourne, Brighton, and Hastings. These ten areas would represent about two million prescriptions. The whole of the country had been divided into areas, and the Commissioners recommended groups of the above size. It was suggested that a Joint Committee should be formed, and that the whole of the prescriptions should be dealt with by a joint staff appointed and controlled by the Committee. After considering the matter,

the Committee recommended that the Middlesex Insurance Committee approve of the proposal, subject to a satisfactory arrangement being made for their being released from the arrangement which they had with the London Insurance Committee. Mr. Glyn-Jones added that each Insurance Committee would have one representative on the Joint Committee, but in view of the large proportion of prescriptions and the amount of finance to be provided, Middlesex thought they should have two. He proposed the adoption of the recommendation, which was carried. Notice was given by a member for the Committee to terminate their arrangement with the London Insurance Committee for the checking of prescriptions.

Plymouth.—A meeting of panel pharmacists on December 1 unanimously resolved to advise those chemists who have contracts with the Plymouth and the Devon County Insurance Committees to terminate them, and to suggest that the 1916 agreement should contain the provisions safeguarding their interests reported in the *C. & D.*, December 4, p. 44. The whole of the pharmacists in the areas have accordingly handed in their resignations, and a letter has been sent to the Clerk of the Insurance Committee explaining the position and giving details of requirements. [See the note on this matter on p. 34.]

Sheffield.—Councillor A. Neal reported to the last meeting of the Insurance Committee the result of a conference representing the Committees of South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Notts, to consider a scheme for establishing a checking bureau for these areas, with a centralised staff, consisting of one or two pharmacists and clerical assistant. Councillor Neal described the advantages, stating that accounts would be paid to the extent of 75 per cent. the following month and the balance the next month.

Southport.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on November 30 it was reported that receipts from the Commissioners in regard to drugs for the year 1915 were 1,400*l.*, and 1,524*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* had been paid to chemists in respect to the nine months, the balance being payment up to date, so Mr. F. Battersby (chemist) elicited. The Hon. Secretary of the Southport Pharmaceutical Committee intimated the chemists' acceptance of the 1916 Drug Tariff subject to the "additional provisions" clause being incorporated and no pricing of prescriptions by them. This the Insurance Committee agreed to.

Staffordshire.—Under the proposed central prescription-pricing scheme the group formed for this part of the country comprises the counties of Chester, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Hereford, and the county boroughs of Chester, Burton-on-Trent, Stoke-on-Trent, Dudley, Smethwick, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton, and Worcester. By a narrow vote Birmingham has been selected as headquarters, but the Staffordshire Insurance Committee decided on December 4 to endeavour to obtain Wolverhampton as the centre, and also to secure proportional voting.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The Insurance Committee on November 25 declined to include the following clause in the 1916 Drug Tariff:

"That all dressings and appliances supplied by pharmacists for emergency use by a panel practitioner be priced at cost price on the new Tariff, with the addition of 33½ per cent.; that the total cost to the Committee shall not exceed an amount to be agreed upon by the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees per annum for each practitioner."

Mr. Edmund Jones expressed his disappointment with this decision, saying it was an injustice to chemists, and he publicly protested at the way the chemists had been treated in the 1916 Drug Tariff. The Clerk reported that the Panel Committee had selected four B.P.C. mixtures in substitution for the mixtures which the Commissioners had stated were not capable of being stocked in bulk without deterioration. Against this also Mr. Jones entered his strong protest, saying that chemists would be hit also in respect to stock mixtures, which the Insurance Committee had unanimously rejected. He submitted that the action of the Commissioners had fully justified the attitude of the chemists and also the decision of that Committee. Upon this the Chairman said the Committee simply disapproved of the adoption of stock mixtures, and Dr. Prendergast said the Panel Committee selected the formulæ at the request of the Commissioners.

Sussex (East).—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on December 7 it was reported that one-third (11) of the panel chemists in the area have resigned. Mr. Pargiter, in moving the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee's report on this and other matters (including agreement with the central prescription-pricing scheme), contrasted the way in which chemists are treated under the new Tariff, compared with the doctors, adding that the position was serious. Only one chemist in Lewes remains on the panel, and the Clerk

stated that there is none at Newhaven. Mr. Green said the position was very serious in Newhaven. Their chemists last year received 1,133*l.*, and it seemed to him that under present conditions they were to be without a chemist to deal with necessary cases. Mr. Pargiter said that chemists complained that the new Tariff would not enable them to earn bricklayers' wages.

Wolverhampton.—Dr. H. C. Mactier presided at a meeting of the Insurance Committee on December 3, and reported that he had that afternoon attended a meeting of the delegates of fourteen Insurance Committees which had been grouped together for setting up a bureau for pricing doctors' prescriptions. Several places were suggested for the bureau, and finally Birmingham was chosen in preference to Wolverhampton by six votes to five. Birmingham is out of the area covered by the group and its sanction is a matter for further consideration. In reply to a question, the Chairman remarked that the scheme was not compulsory, but, he added significantly, he was informed that the Committees who did not adopt it would be sorry for it—a remark which created laughter. He added that the Insurance Committees would have to bear a larger percentage of the cost, and the Secretary observed that by grouping the cost would be reduced from 15*s.* or 1*l.* to 11*s.* or 12*s.* per 1,000 prescriptions. A resolution was passed protesting against the establishment of the proposed bureau outside the area.

SCOTLAND.

Pharmaceutical Standing Committee.

Mr. Thomas Guthrie presided at a meeting at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 6, other members of the Committee present being Messrs. Bell, Bennett, Cox, Drummond, Forbes, Giles, D. Gilmour, Kitchin, McNab, McVitie, Reekie, Simpson, and Yule. The correspondence which had passed between the Committee and the Scottish Insurance Commissioners and Mr. Roberts, M.P., was submitted and considered.

The Committee were unanimous in expressing deep regret that Mr. Roberts had declined a reasonable request for essential information made to him, and [disregarding the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, Insurance Committees, the General Council of the Panel Chemists (Scotland), the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), and the local Pharmaceutical Committees] while negotiations were in progress had endeavoured to negotiate a settlement by addressing himself directly to individual panel chemists. The Committee were also unanimously of opinion that in all the circumstances there was no reasonable ground for suggesting that the Committee had in any way misrepresented any essential facts as to the matters in dispute between Scottish chemists and Mr. Roberts, or that there were any essential inaccuracies in any of the public statements made by the Committee. The Committee were further of opinion that they had completely vindicated the reasonableness of their attitude in recommending all panel chemists to terminate their agreements on December 31 in consequence of the refusal by Mr. Roberts of the reasonable offer made by panel chemists to maintain an efficient pharmaceutical service under the existing agreements during the whole period of 1916, always recognising that if any unforeseen difficulty should arise owing to the war, the Commissioners might exercise their right under the regulations to terminate the medical year at any time on a six-weeks' notice.

There was submitted a report from every Insurance area in Scotland indicating that Scottish panel chemists, having had before them the proposals of the Departmental Committee and the various communications made to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) by Mr. Roberts, either directly or through the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, and also the letter of November 24 from Mr. Roberts' private secretary, had individually and with unexampled unanimity intimated to their respective Insurance Committees that they could not continue pharmaceutical service after December 31, 1915. Communications from Insurance Committees, the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees, Panel Committees, and Approved Societies, all entirely approving of the position taken by Scottish panel chemists, were also submitted, as well as reports of attempts by spreading false rumours to break the ranks of Scottish panel chemists. One of these rumours had reference to exemption from military service being granted to panel chemists only. The Committee agreed strongly to recommend Scottish panel chemists to stand firmly to their position and await with confidence the ultimate issue.

Mr. Kitchin submitted a complete revision of the Drug Tariff for 1916, which was approved and remitted to the Sub-Committee for final adjustment in consultation with the Insurance Commissioners. Mr. J. J. Forbes, being added to the Committee, was added to the Committee which is considering the Drug Tariff Committee's report.

Border Burghs.—All the chemists in Galashiels and Selkirk, one in Hawick, and one in Moffat have sent in their resignations to the Insurance Committee. West Lothian chemists are also retiring.

Selkirkshire.—At last week's meeting of the Insurance Committee Councillor O'Hara moved:

"Should a practitioner be conscientiously of opinion that a proprietary medicine would be more beneficial for his patient, he shall have the unrestricted liberty to prescribe the same until paragraph 4 of the recommendations of the Drug Committee is given effect to."

Paragraph 4 is to the effect that proprietary medicines and preparations according to a given list should be disallowed and chemical equivalents and official preparations of similar composition be prescribed and dispensed. The motion having been seconded, Mrs. McLaren moved as an amendment that the decision of the Sub-Committee be the decision of the Insurance Committee, viz.:

"Paragraph II.—(a) Expensive proprietary articles should not be prescribed except as stated below in paragraph (c) of II, but corresponding official drugs and preparations ordered instead; (b) the annexed list of proprietary medicines and their chemical equivalents, and list of proprietary preparations with official preparations of similar composition, are given for the guidance of panel practitioners; (c) should the practitioner specially desire any proprietary preparation, he shall underline the name on his prescription. In such a case the proprietary preparation will be dispensed, but the prescription will be liable to be reviewed by the Panel Committee and the practitioner surcharged, but reserving to the Insurance Committee all their rights under the Medical Benefit Regulations (Scotland), 1913."

In the discussion which followed it appeared that the matter arose from the prescribing of "Bisedia." Mr. Rutherford Hill had assured the Sub-Committee that the "equivalents" of certain proprietary preparations were all made up according to official formulae. The amendment was carried by fourteen votes to four.

Stirling.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on December 3 the proposed new terms for chemists' 1916 agreements were discussed, the chemists having resigned. The convener of the Medical Benefits Sub-Committee said if they could help the chemists in any way they should do so. He was perfectly certain the Scottish Commissioners had no hand in the new arrangements. Judge Raffan (chemist) explained the position, and it was agreed to forward a protest against the action of Mr. Roberts and the Commissioners.

Three Counties.—Baillie Sinclair (Falkirk) presided at a meeting of the Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross Counties Pharmaceutical Association at Stirling on November 24, when the attendance was exceptionally large. It was unanimously agreed to come off the panel, and the Secretary (Mr. James Ferrier, Grangeinmouth) drafted a letter of resignation which was signed by every member present and sent to the Clerks of the respective Insurance Committees. It was also recommended that each chemist send an individual letter to the Insurance Committees with whom agreements existed. The members also bound themselves not to sub-contract Insurance prescriptions from doctors or others, or in any way facilitate the carrying-out of Insurance dispensing, except under a proper agreement with an Insurance Committee on the terms intimated by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland). Absent members had by letter expressed views in full accord with the decision of the meeting, so that no chemist in the area will accept service for 1916 on Mr. Roberts' terms.

Things Worth Knowing.

By "Hugo."

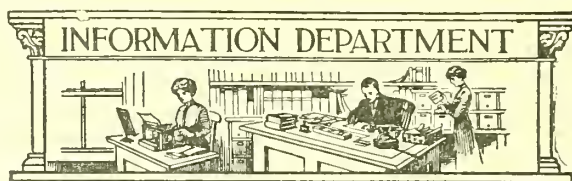
A WISE DISPENSER seldom talks while engaged in his work.

Spirit, æther, nit., acid, hydrocyan, dil., and all volatile drugs should be shaken gently before dispensing.

A useful spirit-lamp may readily be made by passing a piece of glass tubing through the cork of a 2-oz. wide-mouthed kali bottle, and inserting a strip of lint as a wick.

To clean new bottles which have become ingrained with dirt from the crate-packing, rinse each bottle first with a mixture of commercial vitriol 1 part to 16 of water and some sawdust. Use the same lot over and over again by transferring from one bottle to another, then rinse out with cold water. The bottles are thus absolutely cleaned.

DURING the seven months ended July the exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines from the United States amounted in value to \$38,950,000, against \$15,930,000 and \$15,501,000 for the corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913 respectively.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London. E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).
Telephone Number: 3617 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

56/25. "Lactocalceine."	57/31. "Velma" skin-soap.
56/33. Celery preparations for rheumatism.	58/27. "Paronia" wine.
58/24. "Boddy" life-saving belt.	60/3. Pannelled bottles, green flint.
57/66. "Japanese" hand-warmers.	61/23. Milk sterilizer on the Soxhlet principle: British makers.
57/66. "Mendip" bandages.	54/57. Wimpole's Olonol, substitute for metol.
42/20. Oxley's essence of ginger (actual makers).	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

Alum, 56/20	"Perfection" atomisers, 45/35
Arheol capsules, 59/44	"Peristaltine" tablets, 56/32
Celluloid toilet-articles, 39/433	"Phenoline" disinfectant, 231/19
Chemical-plant (for India), 53/18	"Phenyle" disinfectant, 37/25
"Claire" grease-paints, 51/59	Pot. permang., 59/40
Clark's "Glycola," 48/60	Pumice-stone (shaped), 52/68
Claxton's ear-caps, 47/49	"Regepyrin," 27/49
Cocking's poroplastic felt, 55/13	Robertson's electric oil, 36/40
"Erectue" shoulder-braces, 56/23	Roget Freres toilet-specialities, 47/20
Ergotin, 56/49	Rubber bands, 43/25
Fusel oil, 55/33	Sabalol spray, 59/46
Grimault's syrup, 58/28	"Salatoxin," 36/39
Harden's Ijalum of Gilead, 59/48	Turned-wood pill-boxes, 55/58
Hematine, 40/33	"Turpsad," 56/26
Lalor's, Dr., phosphodyne, 50/59	Twaddell hydrometers, 60/16
Laminaria digitata, 50/4	"Typhol," 56/24
Lanoline, 52/43	"Uveco," 59/35
Leather cases, 38/13	Veterinary pink heel ointment, 42/61
Logwood extract, 31/50	"W" brand bottles, 44/53

New Books.

Any book published in the United Kingdom can be supplied to our subscribers at the price quoted, plus postage at the rate of 6d. for the first hundred pages and 1d. per 100 beyond. Orders, with remittance, should be sent to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Friend, J. Newton, D.Sc., F.I.C. *A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry. Vol. viii. The Halogens and Their Allies*, by Geoffrey Martin, D.Sc., and E. A. Dancaster, B.Sc. 9x6. Pp. 337. 10s. 6d. net. (Chas. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Exeter Street, Strand, London, W.C.) [This is a volume in the set of nine forming a text-book of inorganic chemistry which Dr. J. Newton Friend is editing. Volume I., already issued, was devoted to an introduction and to the inert gases forming Group 0 in the periodic table. Volume VIII. is the second to appear, some of the others being timed for early publication. This one deals with Group VII. of the periodic classification referred to. The elements dealt with are fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and manganese, and in an introductory chapter the affinities of the group are referred to. Fluorine, for example, occupies about twenty-seven pages, and the subject is considered under such headings as "Occurrence," "History," "Preparation," "Properties," "Atomic-weight Determinations," "Detection," and "Estimation." This is followed by a similar classification of hydrofluoric acid. There are many illustrations, and a feature which increases the value of the book is references to the sources of information, such as original papers. The matter is well digested and concisely arranged, making the volume an excellent one for reference and practical purposes.]

Observations and Reflections.

By Kravser II.

The Insurance Crisis

in Scotland will, I presume, culminate in the way in which they do these things North of the Tweed. Mr. Charles Roberts is apparently unacquainted with the national stubbornness of the Scotch character, otherwise he would have seen that he had left a clear road for retreat before he began to burn his boats. If he has not done so, he will find before the episode ends that he has opposed to him not one brawny Scot alone, but a whole host of them, all equally determined to fight for their rights. And they have behind them not only the solid rock of commercial justice, but the even greater asset of public opinion, which will decline to sanction the breach of an engagement that there was to be no change in Medical Benefit arrangements in Scotland during the war. Scottish pharmacists and medical men live in peace and harmony, and they have worked the Insurance Act in such a way that no grievance has been felt by the insured or by anyone else. Why not let well alone?

December Third,

the day on which this note is written, will decide the fate of the English panel chemist for another twelvemonth, and it is too late for words of mine to affect the issue. I hope it will not be supposed that in saying this I exaggerate the importance of what is said in these "Observations and Reflections." What is written here represents only the writer's own convictions, which are sometimes necessarily formed on imperfect data, and for this and other reasons are liable to error. I write, indeed, with a sense of responsibility due to the position accorded me in the most influential of our trade journals, but I am bound by no opinion but my own, and have no guidance in forming it but my own judgment and passing events. This is generally understood, and I cannot suppose that Mr. J. J. Jackson really holds me responsible for what, with delicate irony, he calls "the crop of rare and refreshing fruit" the panel chemist is now reaping. He certainly mistakes grossly the part I have played in regard to Insurance work. I have never been an extreme enthusiast for it, and I have never, so far as I can remember, used such expressions in connection with it as "status" and "the dignity of the profession." I am not in the habit of speaking in this way. But I have the satisfaction of knowing that whether I have been right or wrong in my temperate advocacy of the Act, it has been practically endorsed by the vast majority of my fellow-pharmacists; and I do not doubt that this will prove to be true of the new contract.

The Article on the New Pricing Arrangements

contributed to your columns last week may be answered by a reference to Mr. Kitchin's paper on the Central Checking Bureau at Glasgow. So far as efficiency goes it can hardly be maintained that any local pricing arrangement could be more thorough, methodical, or competent, or less likely to allow room for error or delay; while, as regards economy, it would seem self-evident that there must be a saving in any rational scheme of centralisation. Your contributor says the new scheme "may" prove to be "an elaborate and costly" one, but he gives no good ground for his opinion, and some of his objections are so trivial that one suspects prejudice on his part. The chemist, he complains, will have to "address" his monthly packet of scripts; he will have to pay carriage on them; they may be delayed, or even lost, in the post! Why not add that the chemist might forget to send them at all, or to stamp the parcel? And would any conflict as to the proper price of an article be less quickly or less expensively settled by post than in a personal interview? After all, local Committees do not all meet next door. I am not presuming to decide the question, but, *prima facie*, the new proposal looks promising. The economy which your contributor says ought to be our "keynote" is precisely the reason for adopting it.

Is the Prescription-fake Doomed

in the United States? Legislation there ought to be easy and swift, not as in this country, where we often require years of public discussion and Session after Session of Parliamentary debate. Sometimes they do these things better in the United States, but sometimes also the money-interest manages to put some grit into the machine and legislation becomes slow and difficult. The prescription-fake flourishes in America as here. But if this avenue for getting rich quick is closed other schemes equally remunerative will flow from the fertile brains of those ingenious persons whose moral sense is as inconspicuous as the merit of their ideas. The worst of it is that we pharmacists are the scape-goats, for the public find out sooner or later when they have been had.

The Belladonna Experiments.

carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry in the United States, are decidedly interesting, particularly in view of the fact that at present there is such a famine in atropine. Not that there is any prospect of the U.S.A. experiments coming to anything definite before the scarcity no longer exists, but if the ultimate result is a serious effort to cultivate belladonna in America, that country may in the not distant future come to be independent of German alkaloids, just as it is proposing to be in the matter of dyes. I understand that the suggestion has been offered in high quarters in this country to obtain atropine from scopolia root and leaves, stocks of both of which are said to be quite abundant in the hands of our Allies; but I am not at all sanguine that much will come of the idea. The whole position with regard to scopolamine, atropine, and hyoscyne is worthy of close study, as for some time before the war the principal German manufacturers of alkaloids declined to give a guarantee that hyoscyne was obtained from hyoscyamus and not from scopolia, while at the same time they listed scopolamine at a very much lower price than hyoscyne. Perhaps some of our chemical manufacturers may find it to their interest to look into this matter.

The Literature of Ipecacuanha

is voluminous, but I know it for the most part only at second-hand. The authors of "Pharmacographia" do not speak positively of the identity of the Ipecaya, or Pigaya, of Purchas's "Pilgrimages" with our drug, but there is no reasonable doubt of it. The actual first mention of this plant must have been a good deal earlier than 1625, since the writer cited for it left Brazil in 1600. Piso and Marcgraf, in their "Natural History of Brazil" (1643), describe and figure the plant, of which they knew two varieties. It was introduced into Europe in 1672 by a physician named Legras, who prescribed it so recklessly as to bring it into discredit; but fourteen years later a Parisian merchant, one Grenier or Garnier, brought it under the notice of Helvetius, as told by Wootton, with the result described in the "Chronicles." Of the four varieties known to commerce in the early eighteenth century, the grey from Peru was at first preferred as the gentlest in operation, but the brown had the repute of being the most effective. It was supposed to come from Cartagena and New Granada. Ipecacuanha is rather a favourite name with our poets, to whom it appears to act as a challenge. Canning's verses are well known:

"Coughing in a shady grove
Sat my Juliana;
Lozenges I gave my love,
Ipecacuanha."

Not so familiar are Southey's. Newman's words, he says, which

"From me or you
Could not be forced by ipecacuanha,
Drop from his oratoric lips like manna."

The name, according to Skeat, is compounded of the Brazilian *Ipé=peó* (small) *kaa* (plant) *guana* (causing sickness). The proper native name of the plant is *poaya*. Vin. ipecac. first became official in 1746. The chief use of the drug formerly appears to have been for dysentery.

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Editorial Articles.

November Overseas Trade.

THE most striking feature of the Board of Trade Returns of United Kingdom exports and imports for November is the substantial increase in exports, which are the largest recorded in any month since the war began. The excess over November 1914 is 11,037,547*l.*, the total being 35,639,166*l.* This welcome effort to restore the trade balance (which since the war began has commonly been regarded as "adverse") is minimised by a further ex-

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pansion in imports of 16,129,030*l.*, the figures for the month being 71,647,160*l.*, but of the increase 7,595,719*l.* was in raw materials, almost three millions being due to larger receipts of raw cotton and 869,000*l.* more of oil-seeds and the like, the value of which was 3,865,265*l.* Foodstuffs were only 2.1 millions more on balance, although dutiable foodstuffs fell by 2.3 millions. The receipts of castor, cotton, soya, and linseed were fairly good, but rapeseed shows a big decline. Palm-kernels continue to arrive in large quantities, and this year we have received about 400,000 tons, against about 120,000 tons for the same period of 1914; much larger receipts of coconut and palm oils are noted. Imports of petroleum declined by over 26 million gallons in quantity and by 109,000*l.* in value. Gum acacia imports continue large; we have had almost 143,000 cwt. so far this year, against 100,857 cwt. in 1914; kauri gum, on the other hand, shows a substantial decline, the market not having recovered from the effects of war and high freights. Shellac and its congeners, also rosin, show substantial increases. There was a falling-off of 232,000*l.* in imports of nitrate of soda, and a gain of 558,000*l.* in rubber. Imports of manufactured goods increased last month by 6,348,000*l.* to 15,741,000*l.* Chemicals and the like were 1,097,943*l.* more, the value of our imports being 1,954,112*l.* The biggest increases were in "all other kinds" of chemicals by 452,577*l.*, this including pharmaceutical chemicals bought at exorbitant prices; unenumerated dye-stuffs were 7,501 cwt., or 249,418*l.* more, and there were larger imports of acetic acid (1,576 cwt.), brimstone (50,965 cwt.), saltpetre (10,107 cwt.), quinine and quinine salts (281,798 oz.), unenumerated drugs and medicines (106,873*l.*), cutch (4,152 cwt.), indigo 2,423 cwt.), and myrabolans (43,551 cwt.). The principal declines in imports comprised calcium carbide (44,093 cwt.), cream of tartar (2,778 cwt.), tartaric acid (392 cwt.), cinchona-bark (2,825 cwt.), aniline and naphthalene dye-stuffs (8,249 cwt.), bark for tanning (55,993 cwt.), gambier (5,515 cwt.), sumach (9,399 cwt.), and valonia (18,518 cwt.). The exports increase of eleven millions is made up of foodstuffs 164,000*l.*, raw materials (chiefly coal and wool) 1,497,000*l.*, and manufactured goods, 8,489,000*l.*; the value in the last-mentioned instance being 27,586,570*l.* There are clear indications of a remarkable and welcome revival in many branches of our export trade, some of the chief increases being iron and steel goods 1,587,000*l.*, cotton fabrics 1,306,000*l.*, woollen fabrics 2,354,000*l.*, chemicals, drugs, etc., 691,000*l.*, this item being valued at 2,083,724*l.*, against 1,397,785*l.* in November 1914. Rising values continue to play an increasing part in this section, especially in regard to "medicines," the exports of which were 364,242*l.*, or 159,000*l.* more. Fairly liberal quantities of quinine were released—viz., 360,464 oz., against 92,000 oz. in November 1914. The copper-sulphate figures are remarkable, the increase being 3,856 tons, or 112,510*l.*; glycerin expanded by 10,980 cwt. and chemical manures (chiefly ammonia sulphate) by 6,836 tons (218,706*l.*). The export alkali business at the moment is shrinking, as under present conditions the products cannot be turned out quickly enough—e.g., bleaching-powder declined by 32,609 cwt. and soda compounds by 94,621 cwt. We appear to have ample supplies of coal products (not dyes) available for shipment to the Allies and certain neutrals—e.g., we released 819,165 gals. of benzol and toluol (205,453 gals. in November 1914), also 11,849 cwt. of carbolic acid and 72,284 lb. of aniline oil and toluidine. These figures are sufficient indication that we have enough and to spare after the manufacture of our vast output of explosives, but we look forward to a time when part of these exports will be retained for the production of British-made synthetics.

Methylated Spirit.

At the present time there is a serious shortage of mineralised and industrial methylated spirits, great difficulty being found by spirit distillers and methylators in fulfilling their contracts. Steps are, however, being taken to remedy matters as far as possible, but it is quite apparent that the scarcity cannot be relieved for some time to come, and manufacturers and consumers will have to work with much-reduced supplies. The chief trouble appears to be the shortage of molasses, owing to the fact that the Government, at the beginning of the war, requisitioned the West Indian steamers bringing that produce to London. There is plenty of molasses to be had, and we have no doubt that special arrangements will eventually be made to ship it to London. The present shortage is also attributed to the large requirements of spirit by the Government for explosive purposes, and they have first call upon the distillers. The result is that the methylators take a subsidiary place, and are able to obtain only a small proportion of their needs, each having to be satisfied with the amount allotted. Another factor which has contributed to the scarcity is the working of the Immature Spirits Act, which ties up considerable quantities. This result is also reflected in the increased price of whisky, which recently advanced by 1s. 6d. per gal. The situation in the spirit-trade appears to be on all-fours with that of glycerin, and although the Government have not officially assumed control of spirit, every other interest is subordinate to theirs, and they are not slow in giving their orders. Meanwhile, the manufacture of pharmaceutical products is hampered and operations are delayed owing to non-delivery of spirit. No change is, of course, expected in prices during the remainder of this year, but we should not be surprised at a substantial advance both in druggists' and perfumers' spirit and methylated spirit at the beginning of 1916.

The Recognition of Science.

SINCE the outbreak of war much has been said and written regarding the absence in this country of an adequate appreciation of science. There are expressed various views on the kind of recognition which science should obtain. "Nature," for instance, compares the salaries paid to Government Ministers with those paid to professors in colleges and universities, and can see no justification for such disparity. If the political offices referred to were sinecures there would be good reason for abolishing the positions, but we do not agree that the functions of Government and the positions of judges are of so little importance that the remuneration should be curtailed, or are comparable with the services which science can render. Sir William Crookes, at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, dealt with this matter of the nation's attitude towards science. It is largely due to the popular idea that science is a kind of hobby followed by a certain class of people. Such an attitude, says Sir William, can only be rectified slowly; we cannot suddenly become a truly scientific nation, either now during the war or immediately on its conclusion. The remedy for the mental inertia which has brought about the present result is to make all education more scientific. He also advocated the appointment of a Minister of Science with a seat in the Cabinet, and holding his office primarily by virtue of his scientific capacity. This involves such a change in constitutional usage as to make it practically impossible. A Minister holding

office under these conditions would hardly be prepared to accept the responsibilities which attach to Ministers in this country. There may, however, be methods of recognition of science which would not violate constitutional usage. It is certain that the process of enlightening public opinion as to the value of science has advanced enormously since the outbreak of war. The large amount of voluntary work which the leaders in science have placed at the disposal of the Government is bound to result in a more just appreciation of science in the future. The list of unpaid workers who are giving their services to the Ministry of Munitions, for example, includes the following names: Professor H. B. Baker, Sir T. Barlow, Professor P. B. Bedson, Dr. G. T. Beilby, Mr. W. Duddell, Professor P. F. Frankland, Professor T. Gray, Professor J. S. Haldane, Dr. Leonard Hill, Professor B. Hopkinson, Professor H. Kirkaldy, Professor Lapworth, Professor A. P. Laurie, Mr. H. E. Morgan, Sir Boverton Redwood, Dr. N. W. Sidgwick, and Sir J. J. Thomson. The recognition of science must follow if science is able to prove its value in the solution of practical matters, which is the standpoint from which the public judges these things.

War Want.

WE report in our Parliamentary section (p. 54) the gist of a discussion which took place in the House of Commons last week in regard to the exportation of fats and fat-yielding substances from this country to Holland. Sir Henry Dalziel was not satisfied with the reply which Lord Robert Cecil, as representative of the Foreign Office, gave to a question regarding the exportation of linseed oil, in which, as member for Kirkcaldy, the linoleum centre, he is specially interested; so he raised the whole question, believing that the Germans are being supplied by Holland and adjacent neutral countries with the necessary raw material for making glycerin. That is a natural inference, but Lord Robert Cecil assured the House that Holland is using the oils and fats that she gets in the manufacture of margarine. A subsequent statement in "The Times" by Mr. Frank Fehr, one of the leading London merchants dealing in fats, is to the effect that in October the exports of linseed oil from Holland to Germany amounted to 2 tons, of cotton oil 1 ton, and of margarine 20 tons, while the total export of margarine from Holland to the United Kingdom in September was 8,660 tons, and in October 10,469 tons. These figures confirm the Foreign Office statement that since June Britain has taken a thorough grip of this business, and Germany is not getting supplies of oils and fats from us through the Netherlands. We may also point out that previous to the war the latter and other countries adjacent to Germany obtained the bulk of their supplies of vegetable fats chiefly from Hamburg. Therefore it does not necessarily follow, because the Netherlands has been buying extraordinarily large quantities of fats from us, that these are beyond her normal requirements, or that they are going through Holland to Germany. No harm is, of course, done by calling attention to such matters in the House of Commons; on the contrary, suspicion is more beneficial than neglect or fancied security, especially in regard to this matter of fats, for which our enemy is so desperately in need that imports of them are, among other things, said to be on the way to Germany from Turkey and Bulgaria—a statement which we receive with a certain measure of reserve. The whole subject is specially interesting to us, as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

was the first technical journal in this country to notify the fact, more than a year ago, that oils and fats were becoming scarce in Germany, consequent upon the world's supplies of raw materials being diverted from Hamburg to English ports. This accomplishment was one of the first-fruits of the supremacy of the British Navy. We further pointed out that the shortage was a very serious matter to Germany, because it meant inadequacy of explosive materials, in which glycerin is an ingredient, and that the effect upon the food-supply of our enemy would be felt ultimately. We notice that there is a disposition in some quarters to suppose that our Government has neglected this matter. Some of the newspapers say so, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., has hinted it, and Mr. Francis Gribble, a released Ruhleben prisoner, in an article in the "Nineteenth Century," says:

"England, at the moment of writing, has just begun to discover that there is a 'fat-famine' in Germany; we, at Ruhleben, knew it long ago, in spite of the fact that the prices at our canteen were artificially kept down at the expense of our Relief Fund. We were paying 1s. 10d. a pound for our butter, and knew that Berlin was paying half-a-crown a pound; we were paying 1s. 2d. a pound for our margarine—infinately worse margarine than can be got for sixpence a pound in England—and knew that the people outside were paying eighteenpence a pound. We were painfully aware, too, of the impossibility of obtaining any milk that was not freely watered; and we observed, when we bought sliced ham, that all the fat had been cut away from it; and we chuckled over the proposal of the German chemists that all the cherry-stones in the country should be collected and a vegetable oil extracted from them. The authors of the proposal appeared to have overlooked the fact that cherry-stones contain prussic acid, so that the plan was one to which we gave cordial support."

This is a graphic description of conditions with which *C. & D.* readers have been familiar through our articles for more than a year, and we are in a position to say that the significance of the matter was not lost on the British Government, certain Departments of which have been *acting* all the time. So have the Germans. A few weeks ago we reported that the German War Committee which looks after the fat department had made a contract with a chemical company to recover fat from dish-waters, which is substantially the same thing as skimming the fat off sewers. This was started more than a year ago, and there is nothing extraordinary about it; the same thing is done in this country in districts where effluents are rich in wool-fat or other fats from industrial processes which complicate sewage-purification. But the German pinch is doing this because it needs the fat. It would be unwise to regard this matter facetiously; our enemy is attacking the problem consistently and scientifically. Every indigenous oleaginous product is being utilised; Mr. Gribble's joke about the cherry-stones has slight foundation (the prussic acid is inaccurate), but it embodies the Government idea of getting fat-supplies from home-grown things in which fat exists, although hitherto neglected technically. All the beech-nuts in Germany are Government property this year, and have contributed to furnish oil for glycerin. We publish German news this week to the effect that steps are being taken to grow oil-yielding seeds, such as rape, linseed, poppy, and so on, in place of cereals. We do not anticipate that in the British Isles we shall feel the stimulus of war necessity in the same directions as Germany, but we are beginning to hear a good deal about economy, and we are not too proud to learn the lessons that war has taught all great nations. In the drug-trade and pharmacy we have not felt the want of anything very badly, because we have the money to pay for everything,

especially for those useful things of which Germany had the monopoly before the war. It may be that some of them have been coming to us through by-ways; the German Government appears to be of that opinion, for the export conditions regarding certain medicaments are so strict that her ally, Austria-Hungary, is begging some relaxation of them in order that her wants may be relieved. We wonder if the reported big production and accumulating stocks of German chemical-manufacturers is bluff? A year ago it was a common idea that it was useless to begin making synthetics here, as Germany would soon be willing to sell us her accumulated stocks. That feeling can surely not be prevalent now, although synthetics are dearer than ever, and internal production, such as it is, is taken into consumption as soon as ready. It would be wrong to say that manufacturing chemists in this country have been remiss in this matter at any time since war broke out. In regard to the output of staple chemicals and many out-of-the-way chemicals, British chemical-manufacturers have risen to the occasion well. Not a single productive industry in this country that depends upon any chemical product has had to be stopped on account of the want of it, although many of these products are employed in the manufacture of munitions. Our Army has also had to be supplied with medicines in extraordinary quantities, hundreds of tons of certain articles being produced by chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers for the purposes of daily Army supply alone. Ordinary trade has in the meantime been kept going, and the public has never wanted for its ounce of Epsom salt or its bottle of phenacetin tablets. Our manufacturers have, like our merchants, worked hand in hand with the Government to supply the men in the field, who are fighting for the world's freedom. But have we not reached a point at which it is desirable to check the extremely high prices of synthetic products by producing more of them in this country? We know that in several factories synthetics are being made of which little is heard outside these factories; the manufacturers are saying little, as they are quietly building up business and acquiring experience which should be extremely valuable to them in future days. We have not yet, however, heard of a single instance of a retail pharmacist helping in the matter by helping himself, as by making acetanilide, phenacetin, acetylsalicylic acid, or an alkaloid on a small scale. It is still true that it is cheaper to buy than to make; but there has never, we think, been a better opportunity of producing needful medicinal chemicals on the retail scale than there is at present, and, judging from the outlook, there is still plenty of time for pharmacists who have some love for technical chemistry to apply their skill and knowledge in this direction.

What Next?

SOME experienced and staid members of the Pharmaceutical Society will be perturbed by divergencies from safe lines and subjects of debate which intruded into the conference arranged by the Pharmaceutical Society last October. A few members did not realise that they had transferred themselves from a local Association meeting to one organised by the Society whose functions and business are national and statutory, besides being circumscribed by Charter. Encouraged by the conference conduct, the young bloods, as the late Michael Carteighe was wont to call over-eager reformers, now want the Pharmaceutical Council to grant certificates of merit to proprietary medicines! Only in respect to the profit they yield, it is true, but where will these young bloods break out next?

"British-made Drugs."

WE have received during the past week numerous cuttings from provincial newspapers of a short article on British-made drugs, all the same thing and so obviously an honest attempt on the part of some worthy person to get the fullest advantage from his knowledge that the matter might have passed without comment here. But the Imperial Institute has followed up the syndicated notes with a short article telling that the Egyptian heulane that went to Germany before the war is now coming here, that Calabar bean comes from West Africa, and extreme present pressure on British manufacturers, rather than any scarcity of this British raw material, is hindering the production of eserine here, while Newfoundland cod-liver oil is replacing Norwegian in our markets. Should we apologise for mentioning these things? They are so obvious and well known to pharmacists that it almost seems waste of space to comment upon them.

German Perfumes.

WE observe that a prominent German firm is chuckling about the world wanting German perfumes. There is another side to the matter, however. We learn that big parcels of German eau de Cologne are going a-begging just now, because some of Germany's enemies find them unsaleable, and parcels are being sent to this country in the hope that they will be realised. We understand that the parcels are old stock—not recent. The comparative unreadiness to purchase perfumes "made in Germany" does not confirm the German view that Britishers are dying for lack of the commodities that they have been so long accustomed to. In this connection we may recall the fact that imported eau de Cologne is still dutiable under the schedule of the Medicine Stamp Act, 1812, and we should not be surprised if the Board of Customs and Excise re-enforced this old provision in respect to the products of our alien enemies.

Sugar of Milk.

WE have on several occasions referred to the manufacture of milk-sugar in New Zealand, the last occasion being in our issue of November 6, when we reported the fact that the manager of the N.Z. factory had applied to the Government for a protective duty of 1½d. per lb., stating that "Holland is the only competitor now that Germany is out of the way." We have received communications from two milk-sugar factories in Holland controverting this statement and recalling the fact that the United States produces and exports large quantities, while Italy must also not be left out of consideration. The statement that the imports from Holland are now 200 cases per week is an error, as that means almost two-thirds of the world's consumption. Holland had been the chief supplier for several years past, and her exports to New Zealand have not been larger this year than before the war. The New Zealand consumption is placed by the Dutch factory at 30 tons, or 300 cases, a year. The net effect of these and other criticisms by our Dutch correspondents is that no case has been made out for a protective duty in New Zealand.

"England's Trade-war."

PROFESSORS A. HESSE and H. GROSSMANN have just published in Stuttgart a book of 300 pages entitled "Englands Handelskrieg und die Chemische Industrie," which interests us by reason of its singularly German outlook. The German method, which is now fairly well known throughout the world, is to set up a motive for your competitors and then show how dishonest your competi-

tors are. These two learned professors, for example, state that England opened a trade-war on Germany forty years ago because it could not compete honestly with German industry. The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, is stated to be one of the "unworthy means" adopted. It is interesting to recall that that Act was passed to prevent foreign-made goods from masquerading as British-made. This is a perfectly legitimate object for any nation to aim at, and if Germany found herself hard hit it could only be because her manufacturers were passing off German-made goods as of British manufacture. The Patents and Designs Act, 1907, is given as another unworthy means. Here, again, we cannot acknowledge the right of Germans to interfere with the national legislation of this country. It may be recalled that the patent laws originated in this country several centuries ago, and that it is only within the last fifty years that Germany has had any patent law at all. We only mention this as an example of the length to which Germans are prepared to go in their endeavour to make the world believe they are entitled to set the pace in everything industrial. The book also states that England "started the world's war" with the same idea. The peculiar psychology of Germans needs, we suppose, the constant repetition of such stupid statements as these. The mass of official papers available to the countries outside Central Europe makes such a statement ludicrous. The professors further give it as their opinion that the reform of chemical industry which has begun in this country cannot lead to the desired result. The book contains translations of various articles on the British chemical-industry, including those by Professor P. F. Frankland and Mr. W. R. Ormandy.

A Nobel Prizeman

On Anthocyanins, the Colours in Flowers and Fruits.

THIS year's Nobel prize in chemistry was awarded to Professor Dr. Richard Willstätter in respect to his researches on the colouring-matters of plants. Dr. Willstätter is a professor in the Imperial Institute of Chemistry at Berlin-Dahlem and an honorary member of the Chemical Society of London.

We reported on November 13 that on the occasion of the semi-jubilee of the Deutsche Pharmazeutische Gesellschaft in Berlin on November 6 Dr. Willstätter delivered an address. It was on "Anthocyanins," and he has since communicated a digest of it to "Zeitschrift d. Allg. Oesterr. Apoth. Vereins," from which the present translation has been made. Willstätter began his discourse by comparing Kolbe's discovery of the salts of dimethylpyrone with Sertürner's discovery of morphine, which led to the isolation and application of important alkaloids, such as quinine, atropine, and cocaine in medicine. In the dimethylpyrone-compounds oxygen is quadrivalent and has an alkaline character. Similar properties of oxygen were discovered by Von Baeyer in oxonium salts. In anthocyanidines the oxygen atom is also quadrivalent and has an alkaline function. Ever since Robert Boyle experimented on the colouring-matter in flowers and fruits (which are mentioned by Goethe in his work on colours) many endeavours have been made in chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories to isolate these substances by precipitating them with lead acetate. Molish, the botanist, succeeded in obtaining under his microscope crystallisation-products of the anthocyanins, but larger quantities of these products could not be obtained as they are very easily decomposed. The anthocyanins are easily soluble in water and alcohol and

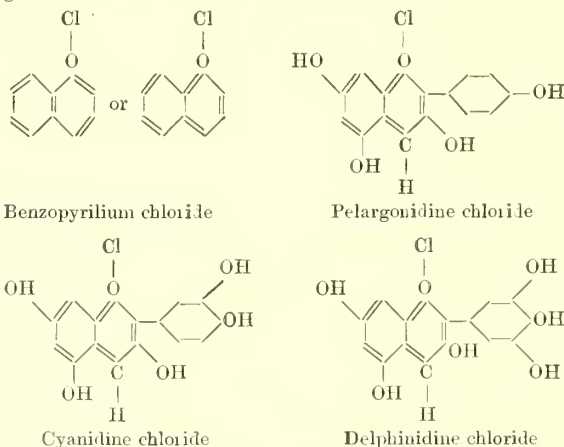


PROF. DR. R. WILLSTÄTTER.

insoluble in ether and chloroform. Willstätter has succeeded in isolating the blue colouring-matter of cornflowers by extracting it with water, subsequently adding hydrochloric acid, when at the neutralisation-point the colour changes into violet; with an excess of the acid it turns red—the red liquid containing the anthocyanins as a chloride which can be obtained in a crystallised form. Anthocyanins have a decidedly alkaline character, though they do not contain nitrogen. They can also be obtained in many cases by conversion from other salts—*e.g.*, sulphates and picrates. In this way Willstätter has isolated in the form of crystallised oxonium salts fourteen anthocyanins of flowers and six of fruits.

All anthocyanins are glucosides; by hydrolysing with hydrochloric acid they are decomposed into sugar and anthocyanidines. Only in very few cases is the composition more complicated, and other substances, such as malonic acid or *p*-oxybenzoic acid, are split off by hydrolysis. The great variety of colours in flowers and fruits appears to be due to three different anthocyanidines only—the anthocyanidine that Willstätter has obtained from cornflowers has been called "cyanidine," that of pelargonium "pelargonidine," and that of larkspur "delphinidine," which are distinguishable by the quantity of oxygen they contain. The formula of pelargonidine chloride is $C_{15}H_{11}O_5Cl$; that of cyanidine chloride $C_{15}H_{11}O_6Cl$; and that of delphinidine chloride $C_{15}H_{11}O_7Cl$. The tint of the red colour of these substances (the scarlet colour of pelargonidine, the crimson colour of cyanidine, and the Bordeaux red of delphinidine) depends on the number of OH groups in the molecule. When the solutions are diluted the colour disappears. This is not due to a reduction-process, as was thought formerly, but to isomerisation of the oxonium bases to pseudo-bases or carbinols, a process which much resembles that of the changing of fuchsin into rosaniline. The neutral form of cyanidine is violet; in acid solution it is red. The alkaline salts are blue and the salts of the pseudo-bases are yellow. Cyanidine itself is a derivative of betaine (phenolbetaine).

By means of this theory Willstätter also explains why the solution of the colouring-matter of roses becomes green when soda is added to it, and blue when hydrochloric acid, then soda, are added. The alkaline solution contains the yellow carbinol salt and the blue colouring salt, and in the second case only the latter. The properties of the anthocyanidines much resemble those of the anthocyanins. Their solubility in amyl alcohol is different, however. The anthocyanidines are easily soluble in this solvent; the anthocyanins are nearly insoluble in amyl alcohol. The anthocyanidines are derivatives of benzopyrylium, which has been described by Decker and Fellenberg. The following formulas are given:



These anthocyanidines appear to be reduction-products of the colouring-substances of the flavonol group—camphorol, quercetine, and myricetine. Benzopyrylium was made synthetically by Decker and Fellenberg, and in 1914 the introduction of the OH group into the pyrylium ring became possible. The extreme variety of colours in plants is due to different methyl compounds of delphinidine alone. Five different methyl compounds are known. Moreover, different glucosides can be derived from one anthocyanidine. Difference in concentration and simultaneous presence of tannic acid and salts of metals also account for differences in colour. The same cyanidine occurs, for instance, in the blue cornflower and in its dark-red garden variety. The first contains only 0.7 per cent. of the colouring-matter, the latter twenty times as much; and the garden dahlia contains 24 per cent. of this cyanidine. The yellowish-red colour of

the cranberry and the black colour of the blackthorn-berry are both due to a cyanidine glucoside. The same plant can sometimes produce more than one anthocyanin, thus some varieties of cornflowers contain pelargonidine and some pelargonium cyanidine.

Profesor Willstätter sums up the matter in the following statements:

Cyanine is the first diglucoside of cyanidine, and is the colouring-matter in cornflower, rose, dahlia, and some pelargoniums.

Meocyanine, an isomeric cyanidine diglucoside, makes the scarlet colour of corn-poppy.

Keraucyanine and *prunicyanine*, two rhamno-glucosidal derivatives of cyanidine, are the colouring-matter of cherries and of blackthorn-berries.

Iducine, the colouring-matter of cranberries, is a combination of a molecule of cyanidine and one molecule of galactose.

Asterine, the colour of China asters, and chrysanthemine, the colour of chrysanthemums, are two isomeric combinations of one molecule of glucose and one molecule of cyanidine.

Peonidine, the scarlet colour of the peony, is a diglucoside of the monomethylether of cyanidine.

Pelargonine is a diglucoside of pelargonidine, and occurs in various pelargoniums and dahlias. Together with asterine, a monoglucoside of pelargonidine occurs in some asters, and in scarlet sage-flowers three glucosides of pelargonidine have been found.

Larkspur contains a diglucoside of delphinidine; forget-me-not a rhamno-glucoside of it. Many dark-blue or violet flowers and fruits contain glucosides of methylethers of delphinidine; a monoglucosidal derivative of dimethyl-delphinidine occurs in grapes; a diglucoside of dimethyl-delphinidine in mallows. The berry of *Vaccinium Myrtillus* contains a galactoside of a monomethylether of delphinidine. An aqueous solution of the colouring-matter of this plant gives an intense violet colour with ferric chloride; the colouring-matter of grapes, on the contrary, does not change in contact with ferric chloride; this difference is due to a different number of methyl groups in the delphinidine molecule.

Christmas Trade.

A short series of articles on the present opportunity for retail chemists to increase the normal takings by special Christmas sales.

IV.—CATERING FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS.

THERE are many ways of catering for the Christmas shopper. The appeal must of necessity vary according to the class to be addressed and many other considerations. There are, however, some methods which have a pretty general application, and which, adapted to fit individual conditions, cannot fail to be helpful.

To begin with, the pharmacy itself must give forth a Christmas atmosphere. The appearance of holly and mistletoe alone will not do it, although these are of assistance. The holiday goods must be attractively packed and pushed into the limelight, while drugs must for the time being be pushed into the background, as far as that is possible. The Christmas shopper is always in a hurry, so goods must be displayed so as to attract immediate attention.

A point worth remembering is that in most cases the Christmas shopper is a woman. Even when a man makes a purchase he is frequently influenced by a woman as to where to get it and what to buy. He realises that a woman has an intuitive perception as to what constitutes an acceptable gift, therefore the appeal had better be made to the woman, especially in these times when so many of the men are absent.

At Christmas the mind of the best-balanced woman is in a chaotic condition—her responsibilities are so numerous and varied. She wants a leader as to what to get, so to send her an ordinary booklet or folder of the usual catalogue variety at this season is to "make confusion worse confounded." Send her a booklet or folder with a list in it, but the list must be very methodically compiled, with headings something like this:

Gifts for Soldiers and Sailors.

Gifts for Invalids.

Gifts for "The Old Folks at Home."

Gifts from Father Christmas for the Children.

A small space might be left for memoranda. See that you have an original design on the cover, a catchy phrase, and a few words as to why the purchase should be made at your pharmacy, and you have an appeal with a pull, because it caters for the real needs of the harassed shopper.

Although women are the principal purchasers, it pays to make a special effort to gain the attention of the little

folks, who often have holiday-money to spend. In some towns a guessing-contest might be inaugurated and a prize given. Competitors must, of course, purchase a certain amount before they are allowed to enter the competition. In other neighbourhoods this scheme would not answer. By examining the prescription-book the pharmacist can tell fairly well in what families there are children. He might then send them a brightly illustrated folder directed to them, promising some trifle free with every purchase exceeding a specified amount. It might be mentioned that presents for parents, schoolmasters, etc., could be bought at Blank's. It is a good idea to get the next generation accustomed to trade with you. In this way you not only gain in the present, but lay a foundation for the future.

If you are near a camp, posters might be used for displaying a list of the articles you keep that are suitable for Christmas gifts for absent friends or relatives. Handbills of some unusual and distinctive character might also be distributed—a mere list would not make sufficient impression. Our Tommies have a very decided preference for something humorous. This fact might be kept in mind when preparing advertising to appeal to them.

The average Christmas shopper is a sentimentalist, also a beauty-lover; hence the reason why it pays, especially in small communities, for the pharmacist to keep decorative labels which can be sold at a small profit. In advertising this Christmas the sad features that overshadow it should be ignored; only the bright side should be brought forward. The joy that a gift gives to those who are far from home, etc., might be dwelt upon, and many other arguments for buying should be tactfully presented; but the keys to successful Christmas advertising are brevity in statement, attractiveness and appropriateness in display, and definite suggestions as to exactly what to buy as a gift.—F. A. Degen, F.I.S.A.C.

B.P. Notes.

By "Abel Scholar."

A Question of Nomenclature.

Is "oleum arachis" the correct Latin form for oil of pea-nut? Should it not be "oleum arachidis"? According to the *material medica* text-books, "arachidis semina" is certainly correct. The French expression is "huile d'arachide."

Solution of Albumen.

This may be preserved indefinitely by means of benzol, but should not be kept in stoppered bottles. It is an effective cement, and resists all the usual kinds of blandishments adopted for divorcing the stopper from the orifice. For refixing small pieces of wood chipped off furniture there is nothing better.

The Utility of Glycerin.

Glycerin has become popular as an addition to certain official tinctures and a few similar preparations, but it might, with advantage, be extended to those liquid preparations which contain tannins. It possesses a marked improving effect on tincture of catechu which in its present form is not an ideal preparation, its alcoholic strength having been reduced from 60 per cent. to 45 per cent., although according to the 1914 monograph "not less than 80 per cent. is soluble in alcohol (90-per-cent.)—a rise of 10 per cent. in its solubility." The statement is also made that catechu is almost entirely soluble in boiling-water, the reason for which is not quite clear, seeing that no aqueous preparation of this drug is now official.

The Pharmacy of Oxy-pinene.

OXY-PINENE is the name given to a heavy, viscid, lemon-coloured liquid having an agreeable turpentine odour, and prepared by exposing the vapour of pinene to a current of ozonised air, prepared by the action upon dry air of a high-tension electrical discharge. It is also called ozonide of pinene, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. It was described in the "American Journal of Pharmacy," May 1915, by Dr. J. Emil Blomén, and according to Dr. Bertram H. Walters, it "is useful in subacute and chronic affections of the respiratory system, and is indicated as a mild stimulant to the mucous membranes and other tissues. When brought in contact with infected surfaces, it inhibits the growth of certain pathogenic micro-organisms, and, by its pathogenic property, increases the circulation in the infected area,

thus promoting the destruction of such organisms by phagocytosis." It thus appears that it has the characters of old turpentine which was used during the American Civil War for the treatment of gangrene, and is now being used in the German army for the same purpose and generally for wound-treatment. Mr. Blair states in the "A. J. P." that oxy-pinene is decomposed by water, consequently, in making ointments, cold-cream, hydrous lanoline, and similar bases should not be used as they split up oxy-pinene into peroxide of hydrogen, oxides, aldehydes, and ketones of pinene. Exposed to high temperatures, auto-oxidation takes place. It is useful in treatment of tubercular affections, wounds, ulcers, diseases of the mucous membranes, eczemas, hæmorrhoids, etc. It is an antiseptic, expectorant, stimulant, and oxidising agent. Mixed with diatomaceous earth, one part to two parts, it makes a suitable powder for dressing ulcers, old wounds, etc. Made into suppositories with stearate from coconut oil, about 1-per-cent. strength, it is very useful in treating diseases of the membranes when a stimulating, mild antiseptic is required. In a compound ointment combining astringent and drying properties with its antiseptic and stimulating effect it is useful in eczemas and in certain cases of hæmorrhoids. The vapour may be inhaled direct from a generator or indirectly mixed with air. The liquid may be applied to wounds in its strongest form.

Medical Gleanings.

Urea as a Wound-dressing.

PROFESSOR SYMMERS and Mr. T. S. Kirk, M.B., B.Ch., contribute to "The Lancet" a paper dealing with the bactericidal properties of urea and the use of urea in the treatment of wounds. Laboratory and clinical tests show that urea, as an antiseptic, acts in the presence of blood and that it is innocuous to animal tissues. It is used in the solid state. The authors believe the most striking results will be obtained by using urea as a first-aid dressing.

The Use of Hypochlorites in Surgery.

DR. H. D. DAKIN ("British Medical Journal," II., 1915, 809) explains that the "new antiseptic," in which terms "The Times" a few weeks ago referred to the hypochlorites, was discovered in 1788 by the French chemist Berthollet. Dr. Dakin then gives an interesting historical summary of the uses in surgery of hypochlorite solutions, explaining that he made the addition of boric acid to the liquid with a view to neutralising the objectionable caustic action which is a drawback to the use of ordinary eau de Javelle. The method of preparing the solution was given in the *C. & D.*, September 4, p. 52.

Chenopodium Hook-worm Treatment.

Drs. BISHOP and WILSON ("Journal of the American Medical Association," lxx. 19) recommend the administration of oil of chenopodium in cases of hook-worm. The oil is employed in capsules of eight minims, two of these being a dose, and being followed in four hours by a dose of two ounces of castor oil. This treatment is repeated. The authors state that oil of chenopodium is superior in several ways to thymol in the treatment of hook-worm infection.

Santonin in Diabetes.

SANTONIN is referred to ("Journal des Praticiens") as the most efficacious drug in the treatment of diabetes. Dr. Séjournet employs it systematically in daily doses of 0.05 to 0.10 gram for fifteen days. Pills containing 0.025 gram are used, one with each meal. In pronounced cases three pills are given daily, in mild cases one night and morning. We quote the following remarks on this subject from the "Extra Pharmacopœia," Ed. 16, p. 712:

"In the treatment of various forms of diabetes santonin is stated to cause considerable diminution in the amount of sugar eliminated. It appears to act as a sort of digestive (épargne), increasing the power of assimilating carbohydrates. Course of treatment extends over six weeks, followed by a week's or two weeks' interval, then continue until disappearance of glucose. A French speciality of this kind contains in addition a tonic balsam and liver stimulant."

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.—The Minseng Dispensary, Hankow; Chinese Mercantile Dispensary, Bangkok; Dr. G. B. McFarland, Bangkok; Foochow Native Hospital; Drs. Iseman and Smith; L.P. Medical Hall, Foochow; Nanking Dispensary; and the See Kak Dispensary, Bangkok, are among the names of approved consignees in China and Siam published in recent issues of the "London Gazette."

Minor Experiences.

The following is an account of the London examination by A. M. (161/69):

DISPENSING.

Suppos. glycerin., B.P., 5j.	
Mitte xij. j. s.o.s.	
Calcii hypophos.	gr. ij.
Sodii hypophos.	gr. ij.
Glusidi	gr. ½
Ol. cinnam.	m ¼
Paraff. liq.	5ij.
Aquam ad	3ss.

Mitte 3vij. Sig.: Coch. mag. t.d.s.

Inj. apomorph. hypoderm., B.P., 15 c.c. Send in a sterilised bottle.

Send 15 grams of milk-sugar containing 0.33 per cent. of strychnine and 44.5 per cent. of calcium hypophosphite.

Quinin. sulph.	gr. ij.
Camphor.	gr. ½

Ft. pil. Mitte tales xij.

j. secud. hor. sumend.

Not time to make the injection.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

You are supplied with N/5 H_2SO_4 and approximately N/2 NaOH. Make an N/10 solution of NaOH and with it find the number of grams of tartaric acid per litre of the solution given.

The "salt" for qualitative analysis consisted of barium chloride and sodium nitrite.

PHARMACY.—Make a list of official preparations of opium and their strengths. How make ext. coca liq.? Explain how a percolator is used. How estimate the morphine in opium? How make lime-water? Strength? How test it for chlorides? What are the weights used in the B.P.? What is the relationship, roughly, between grains and grams? What are conditions imposed by the poison laws? Name three galenicals in Part 1 of Poison Schedule. Some pieces of apparatus were then shown for identification, including a syphon, an elutriator, a No. 40 sieve, and an apparatus for distilling under reduced pressure.

PRESCRIPTION-READING.—Besides translating several easy prescriptions orally into full Latin, about twenty doses and strengths were asked, and the following calculation had to be worked out:

How much of a substance must be used to make 3ij. of a concentrated solution each 3ss. of which diluted to Oss. with water will make a 2-per-cent. solution?

CHEMISTRY.—What is isomerism? Give examples. How make phenol? What is present in the "middle oil" besides phenol? How make calcium hypophosphite? What else is produced at the same time? What other compounds similar in composition to PH_3 do you know? Does bismuth form a hydride? Action of HCl on PH_3 ? Action of Cl_2 on PH_3 ? How make PCl_3 and PCl_5 ? What do they look like? Action of excess of water on PCl_5 ? Action of a small quantity of water on PCl_5 ? What compounds similar to PCl_5 do you know? Formula for methane? Action of chlorine on it? Action of KOH on PCl_5 ? Formula for acetone? Action of "nascent" hydrogen on it? Mendeleeff's Law? What is the relationship of the elements in the vertical columns, giving examples from the nitrogen column? What are the characters of a good balance? The principle of the barometer? How is air-pressure measured?

MATERIA MEDICA.—The specimens given for identification included: Kino, sassafras, pomegranate-bark, arnica-flowers, green and white hellebore, and senega-root. What does the last contain? What class of substances does senegin belong to? How distinguish saponins? What other drugs contain saponins? Constituents of digitalis? Dose of digitoxin? Constituents of Calabar beans? What is physostigmine? What is an alkaloid chemically? Constituents of coeculus indicus? What is picrotoxin? Cascara-bark shown. Habitat? Constituents? What other drugs contain emodin? What else does rhubarb contain?

BOTANY.—Some rosaceous flowers were given to classify. Characteristics of *Rosacea*? Fruits of the order? I was then shown under the microscope a transverse section of a tetrarch stele. Is it a root or a stem? Monocot or dicot? Young or old? Where is the primary xylem? Do rootlets grow in a regular manner, and from what part of the root? From which part of the root do root-hairs grow? Their function? Functions of chlorophyll? Is light necessary for assimilation? Stramonium shown. What is its fruit? How does it dehisce? Describe conium. How distinguish it from other *Umbelliferae*? Fool's parsley shown. What is it? How recognise it from conium?

After waiting for five minutes, I received the President's congratulations and was informed I had done very well.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

INSURANCE DISAGREEMENT WITH CHEMISTS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Currie asked the Comptroller of the Household, in the House of Commons on December 2, whether his attention has been drawn to the allegation published by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee for Scotland that the recent official statement issued to panel chemists in Scotland by the Joint Committee is disingenuous and baseless; how many Local Committees of panel chemists are there in Scotland; how many of them have agreed to the new Tariff; and how is it proposed to maintain the supply of drugs in areas where panel chemists decline to do business on the reduced suggested terms?

Mr. Charles Roberts replied: Yes, sir, my attention has been drawn to the allegation mentioned in the first part of the question, which has, I hope, been disposed of to the hon. member's satisfaction by my reply to his question on this subject on November 24, my statement in the House last night, and the letter addressed to each chemist on the panel in Scotland, of which I have sent him a copy. There are fifty-six Insurance Committee areas in Scotland, but the decision as to the continuance of service for 1916 rests with each individual chemist, and full and precise information as to their intentions is not yet available. The existing arrangements remain in force, in any event, until December 31, and I am not without hope that it may yet prove possible to avoid the necessity of terminating those arrangements, pending the suggested inquiry into the chemists' further claims. In the meantime the necessity of maintaining the supply of drugs in any eventuality is not lost sight of.

Mr. Booth: Is my hon. friend not well aware that the chemists generally in Scotland are in antagonism to him on this point, and why does he suggest it is in doubt?

Mr. Roberts: I do not know that I have suggested that. I was asked for precise information as to the action of the chemists, and I have given as much precise information as I can.

The reply that Mr. Roberts referred to was as follows:

The hon. member suggested that he had incurred unnecessary trouble in dealing with questions relating to chemists' remuneration in Scotland. That question was not raised by him (Mr. Roberts), but was forced on him by his predecessor and by the chemists themselves. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain claimed that both in England and Scotland there were grievances connected with the chemists which required alteration. They asked for and obtained a Departmental Committee on which Scottish chemists were represented. That Committee condemned the present system as unjust as between chemist and chemist, and suggested the removal of certain grievances both in England and Scotland. The hon. member suggested that he had dealt with the Scottish chemists in the spirit of an autocrat, and that he had dictated his terms. He had done nothing of the kind. He had proposed to the Scottish chemists terms better than the English chemists were willing to accept. That was very difficult to justify, he confessed—the paying of Scottish chemists at a higher rate than English chemists simply because one man lived north and the other lived south. If the Scottish chemists could make out a case, not by vague statements, but by ascertained facts and figures, that Scottish conditions justified the higher remuneration, he was willing to consider it. He had said already that he was willing during the period of inquiry that the existing Tariff should remain in force in Scotland, and he suggested that at the end of six months they should propose a Tariff which the Scottish chemists could accept or not. Mr. Currie had really been misled by the persistent misrepresentation of his attitude which Scottish chemists had circulated throughout Scotland. He hoped, however, further reflection and consideration of the whole problem might lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. As to the suggested inquiry into the working of the Act, he did not think any such step would be justified unless it was a fact that the Act was really seriously breaking down—in view of the labour that would be involved at a time when staffs were heavily depleted. Further, it might be a controversial matter. It had been thought that the Retrenchment Committee was going to abolish the Scottish Commission. No decision of that kind was, in fact, come to, but at once the whole of Scotland was mobilised, and if all these controversial points were to be raised and the remuneration of the doctors and chemists was to be inquired into, the whole of these problems, haunted by the ghosts of past controversies, would be raised, and he did not think that would be in accordance with the spirit of avoiding controversial matters at the present time.

Mr. Rutherford Hill sent the following telegram to Scottish members of Parliament last week after this statement by Mr. Roberts:

"Absolutely false to say Scottish chemists forced the question on Roberts. On contrary, we earnestly pleaded Scotland should be excluded from inquiry. All medical and pharmaceutical Scottish witnesses agreed this also. The two Scotchmen on the Committee Pharmaceutical Society told Roberts they did not act for Scotland, refused his suggestion that they should, and gave

him a pledge to make no objection to separate arrangements for Scotland. Special Scotch inquiry was made and steps taken by Scottish Commissioners to secure genuine economy and efficiency and deal with any risk of financial difficulties on Scottish lines. These steps are proving eminently successful, and the Scottish Drug Fund is more than solvent. Roberts, while actually communicating with Scottish insurance representative bodies, went behind them and attempted to make terms with individual chemists. He says he pays English chemists lower rates than Scottish chemists, and yet he accuses us of misrepresentation when we tell Scottish chemists the new Tariff for Great Britain he has intimated will be introduced in Scotland in July will be a lower Tariff. Alleged misrepresentation indignantly denied. Mr. Roberts' own communications were all submitted to Scottish chemists before their resolutions were adopted, and all his explanations have been before them. The result is that to-day practically every panel chemist in Scotland has intimated withdrawal on December 31. Hope common sense will prevail and let well alone."

Mr. Roberts replied on Wednesday to questions put by Mr. Pringle as to the steps that he had taken before placing the new arrangements before Scottish chemists. He said the representatives of Insurance Committees on the Scottish Advisory Committee were consulted before the new terms to chemists for 1916 were formulated. "It is not," he added, "conducive to good administration that I should give details of all the advice tendered to me by my Department prior to the adoption of the policy for which I am responsible to the House of Commons. As regards the acceptance by chemists of the terms of service for 1916, the position remains as stated in my reply to the hon. member for Leith Burghs on December 2."

Replying also to a question by Mr. Handel Booth in regard to the prescription-pricing in England, Mr. Roberts said that the reorganisation of the present arrangement in England has been necessitated by the transference of the duty of pricing of prescriptions from individual chemists to Insurance Committees, and schemes for co-operative action are in course of preparation by English Insurance Committees with a view to securing the maximum degree of economy in the discharge of those duties. The course of the necessary operations, which differ materially from those conducted by the Scottish organisation, is not expected to entail on balance any additional expense, and could in no circumstances possibly approach the sum mentioned in the question (£80,000.).

IMPORT DUTIES ON ETHERS, ETC.

In the debate on the Report stage of the Finance (No. 3) Bill in the House of Commons on Monday, December 6, Clause 14 (formerly 13), which provided for the discontinuance of import duties on certain articles in the manufacture of which spirit is used (chloral hydrate, chloroform, and certain ethers) was omitted on the motion of the Government.

Mr. Montagu, who spoke on behalf of the Government, moved the omission of the clause, which he said he did with very great regret, as he considered it a most valuable provision, as it would enable the manufacture of certain valuable and important chemical commodities—chloral hydrate, chloroform, and ether substances—out of duty-free spirits, and would have abandoned the taxation of those articles in harmony with the duty on whisky and brandy. He recalled the fact that whenever the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to increase the duty on spirits, there is a sub-clause setting out an elaborate scale for the taxation of imported chemical substances. The Government thought when the Bill was introduced that it would be a good thing to put an end to the taxation of those, and to allow them to be made out of duty-free spirits. They adhere to that view, and hope in happier times to be able to introduce a clause to abolish those duties.

An Hon. Member: Why do you not do it now?

Mr. Montagu: I venture to think that the House will be well advised not to press this change in the law now, and for this reason. The manufacturers of those articles have made representations to us which make it quite clear to me that, however desirable the change, there may be a risk, at this time of all others, of a shortage of the supply of anaesthetics consequent upon the structural alterations that would have to be made in the factories to enable the use of duty-free spirits for some articles, while others would be under taxation. They represented to us, with some force, that labour is scarce, and that in some of the factories a very substantial alteration in the structure of the factory would have to be made in order to ensure the necessary Excise supervision. My right hon. friend felt that he could not persevere at this time, when operations in hospitals at home and abroad are so frequent, in recommending any changes in the law which might result in the temporary dislocation of the manufacture of anaesthetics. The trade themselves have asked before a Select Committee which considered this matter in times of

peace for this reform, and there is no question that in normal times they would welcome it. They ask us, however, not to do it in time of war, and I trust that the House will assent.

Mr. E. R. B. Denniss expressed his pleasure that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had agreed to withdraw the clause, because otherwise the manufacturers of ether in its various forms would certainly be placed at a great disadvantage, and ultimately the whole of the trade in those ethers would go to a foreign country. This was one of the industries, invented in this country by, he believed, a Scotsman, which had been kept in this country by reason of the fact that the Excise duty on spirits and the counter-vailing Customs duty gave a slight turn in favour of those manufacturers. Had this clause remained in the Bill, that would not only be taken away, but the effect would be to subsidise foreign manufacturers to the extent of 70 per cent. on the cost of that upon which they almost entirely subsist. This is an industry which is very useful now for the supply of anaesthetics, not only for the Army but for the rest of the country. The aniline-dye industry was killed in this country by the Germans, although the dye was the invention of an Englishman. The industry to which he referred had survived. The right hon. gentleman said that on some future occasion he hoped they would take some action, but before doing so he hoped he would look at the case all round, and not destroy an industry like this, which is useful to the country, and if it were destroyed, in the event of another war we might find ourselves without any anaesthetics, just as the textile trade found itself without without aniline dyes.

Mr. Sherwell said it was quite impossible to resist the plea that the right hon. gentleman had put forward, but he hoped that the House might take seriously his promise of subsequent legislation as in the nature of a positive assurance. Many of them, and particularly some of them who had studied very closely the possible uses of alcohol and duty-free spirit for manufacturing purposes, hoped to be assured that the understanding that the right hon. gentleman had given might be translated by the House as a positive pledge for action on a subsequent occasion.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

The amendment was agreed to.

THE EXPORTATION OF OILS.

In the House of Commons, on December 2, Sir H. Dalziel, M.P., called attention to the export of oils to neutral countries, and referred especially to linseed oil. He stated that some time ago linseed oil was not permitted to be exported from this country to neutral countries bordering upon Germany, but that policy was changed, and the oil is allowed to go in considerable quantities to Holland. During nine months of 1913 the whole of our export to Holland was 453 tons, of 1914 it was 299 tons, and of 1915 it was 29,511 tons. The export from Holland to Germany before the war was 4,803 tons, after the war 79,000 tons. He was informed that this oil, costing less than 30% in this country, fetched 60% in Berlin and Hamburg, and it was said that some of it had changed hands at upwards of 100%. Therefore there was a colossal amount of money being made in regard to this one article. What was the explanation of this most extraordinary increase?

Mr. Bigland also criticised the Government action, and referred to the difficulties in regard to linseed oil. A deputation of linseed-crushers waited upon the Government and said it would not pay them to continue to make cake as food for cattle unless they were allowed to export the oil. The Government then said, "Very well; go on making cake. The interest of our farmers is more important than preventing linseed oil going to the Germans." The Government had not then realised that it was possible at a small expense to make linseed oil suitable for the manufacture of margarine. Dutch merchants exported to Great Britain enormous quantities of margarine each week, and they told the Government that unless they allowed the oil to come in they could not send them margarine. In his opinion it was far more important to starve the Germans than that their people should have margarine.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that in regard to the question of oil as he understood it the complaint was that in the first nine months of this year a very large quantity of oil-producing substances was landed in Holland. That was no doubt true. Since the commencement of June there had been no export of linseed oil from this country—that was since the present Government had been in office. The War Trade Department had assured him that the export had been prohibited during that time. Only one licence had been granted since June 1, and that was for 40 tons on June 9. It was granted on some special ground for the Government of Holland.

Mr. Bigland pointed out that they did not stop the linseed, but the oil.

Lord Robert Cecil was sorry that he had not inquired into that particular point, but agreed that the whole question of the imports into Holland, whether from this country or elsewhere, of these oil-bearing and fatty substances was a serious matter indeed. The Government had taken the matter up as closely as they could. He was glad to say the Netherlands Overseas Trust had agreed with the Government to fix a figure for the import into Holland based on the consumption of Holland between 1911 and 1913.

DENTISTRY IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Tennant informed Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., in the House of Commons on Wednesday that there was not only a sufficiency, but a surplus number of dental surgeons at the Front.

PATENT ARTICLES AND THE WAR.

Mr. Basil Peto was informed by Mr. Pretymann, for the Board of Trade, on December 2, that no legislation is contemplated to suspend the operation of the Patent Acts with regard to the duration of patents, so as to meet the case of manufacturers of patent articles who are unable, owing to Government work, to continue the manufacture during the war.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COPRA.

Mr. Runciman has informed Lord Charles Beresford that 172 tons of copra were imported into this country from Ceylon in 1913, 14,460 tons in 1914, and 37,004 tons in January to November (inclusive) this year. There were no re-exports to Holland in 1913, but in 1914 and during the first eleven months of 1915 re-exports amounted to 3,892 tons and 27,580 tons respectively.

POWDER-EXTINGUISHER.

Mr. Cowan asked the Home Secretary on Tuesday, December 7, a question about a fire-extinguisher made by an Eastbourne firm and claimed to have been used by the London police with success in a recent air raid.—The Home Secretary replied that inquiry was made by the Commissioner of Police when the advertisement referred to appeared in the Press, and he ascertained that the claim was not in accordance with the facts.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS BY POST.

The Postmaster-General has informed Lord Ronaldshay, M.P., that there is no post other than the letter-post by which pathological specimens can be carried. They cannot be included in either the book-post or the sample-post, and if sent as parcels the risk of breakage and consequent damage to the other mails would be too great. A pathological specimen, like everything else sent in a letter, is liable to the new scale of postal charges introduced on November 1.

NAVAL DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dr. Macnamara has informed Mr. R. McNeill that there are differences in the conditions of service of dental surgeons at sea and those serving ashore, and the claims of the latter were fully considered in arriving at the decision not to grant them commissions. The services of dental surgeons employed on shore are indispensable, and in view of this they have been granted the Admiralty war-service badge, and will in due course be given a special certificate stating that their services cannot be spared, and that it is their duty to remain at their present posts.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL (MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS).

The Minister of Munitions made an interesting statement, in a reply to Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., regarding the effect of picric acid on the health of workmen at Woolwich Arsenal. No ill-effects are caused by picric acid except a discoloration of the skin, but workmen engaged on trinitrotoluene are sometimes injuriously affected, the degree of susceptibility varying greatly, many workers being immune. A weekly medical examination of all workers is carried out and other precautions are taken.

Mr. Brace, replying to Mr. Thorne on December 8, said the only diseases normally attributable to processes in the manufacture of, or involving the use of, picric acid are eczematous ulceration of the skin and poisoning by nitrous fumes. Both of them are scheduled under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

DURING 1913 (the latest figures available) Lisbon imported 2,438 tons of copper sulphate, against 3,593 tons in 1912. The bulk of this was sent from the United Kingdom, but the product is now made by a large factory south of the Tagus, and the result has been a decrease in the imports.

Associations' Winter Session.

Other meetings are reported under Insurance Dispensing Reports.

Great Yarmouth.—A meeting of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held on December 2, Mr. A. E. Richmond in the chair. There were also present seven members and Mr. J. Shearman (Hon. Secretary). The Secretary read a letter from Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock in respect to proving establishment-charges; also a report on fifty prescriptions which Mr. Woolcock had had priced on the present and new Tariff, which worked out 5 per cent. less under the latter Tariff. The Secretary reported interviews he and the President had with the Secretary of the Insurance Committee. The President explained that he had persuaded the Local Committee to pass a clause adding 33½ per cent. profit to appliances. The Commissioners, however, had telegraphed that they could not allow this. Considerable discussion took place on Insurance work: dissatisfaction was expressed at the terms, but it was felt at the present crisis chemists ought if possible to accept the terms offered. Mr. Kenneth Rumbold (Gorleston) was elected a member.

Leeds.—A meeting of the Leeds Chemists' Association was held on December 1, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Beacock (Vice-President). Messrs. W. L. Currie and F. Pilkington Sargeant, members of the Pharmaceutical Council, who had come down direct from a Council-meeting in London, addressed the meeting on the matter of recruiting and on the proposed interference by the Pharmaceutical Council in trade questions. Prior to the arrival of these speakers a discussion took place on National Insurance dispensing, centring largely round the vexed question of the insufficiency of the establishment-charge. Mr. Hayes suggested that too much attention is being paid by chemists to this question, as he did not think they would be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the charge is too small. He thought they ought to concentrate on efforts to get better professional remuneration in the shape of dispensing-fees. Mr. Sargeant, who arrived at this juncture, explained the position of chemists in regard to Lord Derby's recruiting scheme as discussed that day at the Council-meeting in London (C. & D., December 4, p. 41). Mr. H. Roberts, a director of Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., referred to a circular which his company had sent to branch managers, asking eligible assistants to delay any action for a few days, pending further information. He had good reason to believe that attestation will not be required of chemists. The Chairman then referred to the proposal of the London Chemists' Association that the Pharmaceutical Council should issue certificates of merit in respect of proprietary articles which are considered good, which have been in public use for five years past, and which yield a satisfactory profit to the chemist. The Chairman said he did not think the Pharmaceutical Council is the proper body to interfere in the matter of prices in any way, particularly of proprietary articles. Mr. Currie spoke strongly against the proposal, which he said would endanger their charter. Mr. Currie then explained in some detail the action of the Scottish chemists in refusing to serve under the terms of the new Insurance Tariff. He was confident that the Commissioners will bow to the will of the Scottish chemists. A resolution was carried condemning the suggestion to certify proprietary medicines.

London (N.).—A meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association was held at St. Padarn's, Holloway, on December 2, the President (Mr. A. W. Bromley) in the chair. There was a large attendance. Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Beckwith were elected members. The Secretary (Mr. H. Skinner), in his report, summarised the doings of the month, and after the adoption of the report had been seconded a discussion arose over the *Non-payment of Insurance Accounts* for 1914 in London. Messrs. Jenkin and Tocher having given assurance in the matter, the system of payment in 1916 was discussed and explanations were given by Messrs. Goode, Wolff, and Tocher. On the *Question of Recruiting* under the group system several members gave experiences, and it was strongly urged that those attesting should read carefully what they agree to, because there are over-zealous recruiting sergeants about, and it is urgently necessary to understand the problem in view of the fact that carelessness might leave only a limited notice to arrange business affairs in view of a call being made. The President introduced the problem of proving that *The Establishment-charge* of 0.8d. is too low, and pointed out that on the basis of the Peat figures this is an impossible task. The basis, he submitted, is wrong in principle as the work in pharmacy cannot possibly be

brought under a common denominator, and therefore each section ought to bear a relative difference in the establishment-charge according to the time and labour involved. To ask for figures on a Peat basis is only a way of throwing dust in the eyes of pharmacists in their claim for better remuneration. He submitted the following motion, which was, after discussion, carried:

That the meeting of the N.L.P.A. is of opinion that the unfairness of the establishment-charge in the new Tariff arises not from badly chosen data, but from the wrong principle of averaging the whole of a chemist's profits, including a large proportion of admittedly unremunerative business for the purpose of estimating an establishment-charge of the most responsible and troublesome work a pharmacist undertakes—dispensing. We are of opinion that an equitable establishment-charge can be ascertained by dividing a chemist's business into three portions—(1) the sale of proprietaries, (2) general business, and (3) dispensing. No. 2 should bear twice the establishment-charge of No. 1, and No. 3 at least twice the charge of No. 2, and we think that the Association's Executive should place this view before the Insurance Commissioners rather than go through the farcical process of trying to prove that the charge is inadequate by a method of calculation which is wrong in principle.

It was noted that several panel chemists are resigning. The *Position of Pharmaceutical Committees* in the future was next considered. Messrs. Skinner, Tocher, Wolff, Williams, Sanford, Hearle, Goode, Jenkin, Bromley, and Kirkpatrick took part in the discussion, and it was emphasised that if the accounts of pharmacists were paid less the amount allowed for Pharmaceutical Committee expenditure by the Insurance Committee it would bring home the direct charge. Desire was expressed for unity of action in the personal treatment of that deduction when it is made, and that nothing should be handed over to any other body for checking or otherwise without perfect control over the expenditure. Mr. Skinner introduced the question of *Metropolitan Organisation*, comparing what has been done with what is desired. The superabundance of meetings and Committees indicated the need of a co-ordinating body to eliminate overlapping and to cut out superfluous work. He claimed that a directive body is needed to arrange lines of action, and that each area should work its own section in the way best fitted for its needs. An animated discussion took place, and signs of cleavage were soon manifest over the desire for a London predominance. Messrs. Hearle, Tocher, Jenkin, Brumwell, Wolff, Kirkpatrick, Goode, and Marshall put forward points of view, and the final result was a deadlock. The matter of co-ordination was therefore suspended. The President introduced the *Script Shilling Fund* on behalf of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, and as the meeting broke up the sum of 31s. was collected as a start. It was announced that the Fund would be kept open until the middle of January so that members who were not present may add their quota.

Norwich.—The quarterly meeting of the Norwich Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Castle Hotel on December 1. In the absence of the President, Mr. J. F. Collin (Vice-President) took the chair. Messrs. J. G. Atkinson and D. P. Macdonald, representatives of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, delivered addresses dealing with the work of that Association and the Chemists' Defence Association. A letter from Mr. Cooper, Swaffham, was read, in which he compared the unfairness of some proprietors and the excellent terms given by Scott & Brown, Ltd. Resolutions were passed thanking the lecturers and urging proprietors to place their goods on the protected list.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on December 2. Mr. H. G. Williams (President) in the chair. Mr. Godber (Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.) and Mr. W. Johnston addressed the meeting on *The Work of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association*. Mr. Godber said he had been on the P.A.T.A. Council for fifteen years, and claimed that sound work had been done during that period. Over 4,000 separate articles are protected by the Association on the basic principle of 20 per cent. profit for the retailer and 10 per cent. for the wholesaler. Mr. Johnston, who was apprenticed for four years with the late Mr. W. Ward, next addressed the meeting. He gave a detailed analysis of the prices secured on 4,644 articles, ranging from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent., the average being 26 per cent., on cost 36 per cent., or taking 100 leading lines 27. on the shilling. He admitted that 10 per cent. is not sufficient, but special reasons prevail in all the cases where such a low profit is obtained. It is unlikely that in future any article will be added which does not show a profit of 20 per cent. Mr. J. T. Appleton suggested that the membership would be increased if one of the officials from London visited subscribers every few years. Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson thought that all 10-per-cent. profit articles should be removed from the list. Messrs.

C. H. Hewitt, H. H. Greenfield, J. Austin, A. H. Culverhouse, Henderson, and Antcliffe continued the discussion, after which Messrs. Godber and Johnston replied to various questions. Resolutions were passed appreciating the work of the P.A.T.A. and suggesting that only articles showing a 20-per-cent. profit should be placed on the protected list.

Society of Chemical Industry.—A meeting of the London Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on December 6. Mr. A. R. Ling in the chair. The Chairman first thanked the meeting for electing him to the position he held, and then referred to the death of Professor R. Meldola and Professor V. B. Lewes, both of whom were intimately connected with the work of the Society. He also mentioned that the three vacancies on the Committee of the Section had been filled by the co-optation of Mr. E. B. Evans, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, and Mr. W. J. Lennard. The first paper, by Professor F. G. Donnan, F.R.S., explained *the use of graphical methods* in the solution of problems in technical chemistry. This dealt with problems of mixing ingredients of varying qualities, etc., to produce a specified result. An example was given of its application to soap-making, the method, which is geometrical, being fully explained in detail. A discussion took place afterwards, which brought out the very limited application of the method in practice, although Professor Donnan, in reply to the criticism, said the method is actually being employed successfully in a large manufacture. The next paper, by Mr. T. C. Cloud, referred to *the transport of material in the form of dust*, and consisted of a description of an apparatus which the author had devised on the principle of the vacuum carpet-cleaner for the transference of white arsenic from the flues in which it has been condensed to the packing-room. The discussion brought out several suggestions for the extended use of the method, and Mr. Reid mentioned that he saw recently a large sample of heather-pollen which had been collected by means of a vacuum apparatus. He suggested that there might be some medicinal property in pollens. A paper by Mr. M. S. Salamon on the sampling and analysis of beeswax was taken as read.

Society of Public Analysts.—A meeting was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., on December 1. Mr. A. Chaston Chapman (President) in the chair. Dr. Eric Keightley Ridal and Mr. Arthur Sidney Carlos were elected members. The following papers were then read: *The "Presumptive B. Coli Test" on Unchilled Waters*, by Mr. W. Partridge, F.I.C. In this the author points out that, if positive results are ignored and negative results only considered, the "Presumptive *B. coli* Test" often usefully supplements the ordinary chemical analysis of unchilled water. The next paper, by Mr. E. Richards Bolton, was entitled *Notes on Methods of Analysing Oleaginous Seeds and Fruits*. It was shown that the errors in the estimation of oil in oleaginous seeds and fruits (copra in particular) are due rather to "sampling" than to actual analysis. Methods of sampling, grinding, and analysis were demonstrated to show that, while the oil in copra could be estimated with great accuracy by the methods given, a departure from the procedure would be liable to cause considerable error.

Southend-on-Sea.—Mr. S. F. Body presided at a meeting of the Association of Pharmacists on December 7, which was specially called to consider the subject of enlistment by chemists and their assistants. Major Vigers, from the Recruiting Office, was present. After the President had explained the business Mr. E. A. Holloway moved that "every medically fit chemist, qualified or unqualified, married or single, of military age, irrespective of position or responsibility, should be attested under Lord Derby's scheme." This was seconded by Mr. E. Hamilton and discussed, after which Major Vigers dealt with points raised and answered many questions, especially in regard to the powers and duties of the tribunals. The resolution was carried by a large majority, and Major Vigers was thanked.

West Bromwich.—A meeting of the West Bromwich Pharmaceutical Association was held at Messrs. Bullus's on November 30. Mr. I. M. Withers (President) was in the chair. Mr. John Keall delivered an address on *The Work of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association*. In the course of his address, Mr. Keall explained how it is that the percentage of profit varies according to the class of goods. Toilet goods and perfumes, for instance, are largely luxuries, and the proprietors can afford to give retailers a bigger margin of profit than, for instance, the makers of infants' foods. The new medicine-stamp regulations have given manufacturers a chance to readjust their retail prices and terms, and several have done this. A vote of thanks having been given to the lecturer, the Secretary inquired whether enemy goods would be deleted from the new P.A.T.A. list. Mr. Keall said he understood that certain enemy goods are now under British control, and

would therefore remain on the list. The Secretary also asked whether the P.A.T.A. could induce more firms to offer special cash terms and smaller quantities carriage paid than 5*l.* worth; but Mr. Hampton said he thought goods should be obtained from the wholesaler, as the P.A.T.A. could not exist without the wholesaler. Mr. Barnes suggested the issue of a P.A.T.A. list giving minimum retail prices only, which could be shown to customers or placed for reference in free libraries; and Mr. White (Oldbury), referring to the broken-bulk business, drew attention to the fact that the boxes of Beecham's pills do not contain the same number of pills in the various sizes as before the increased stamp-duties came into force.

Coming Events.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Sunday, December 12.

Pharmacist Volunteer Training Corps, Millbank School, Erasmus Road, Westminster. At 10 A.M. march to Duke of York's Headquarters, King's Road, Chelsea, where a demonstration in sanitation appliances will be given by Captain Atkinson. At 1.30 P.M. the Company will either march to Wimbledon Common or go by train to Streatham for further demonstrations. On December 15 and 16 lectures will be given at Headquarters as usual, and on December 18 there will be a lecture at Duke of York's Headquarters.

Monday, December 13.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 4.30 P.M. Dr. Walter Rosenham, F.R.S., on "Optical Glass" (Cantor Lecture III.).

Tuesday, December 14.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 12 noon. Election of annuitants on the Benevolent Fund.

Association of Women Pharmacists, Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C., at 7.30 P.M. Miss H. A. Martin on "Ideas and Analogies."

Wednesday, December 15.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. J. E. Barnard on "The Use of Ultra-violet Light in Microscopy."

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Alderman F. C. Clayton on "Personal Reminiscences of Pharmacy in the 'Sixties."

Thursday, December 16.

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "The Propagation of Flame in Mixtures of Hydrogen and Air. The Uniform Movement," by Messrs. W. A. Haward and T. Ottagawa; "Molecular Volumes of the Hyponitrites of the Alkali Metals and Metals of the Alkaline Earths," by Dr. P. C. Ray and Mr. R. De.

Western Pharmacists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 5 P.M. Mr. John Keall on "My Reasons for Accepting the New Tariff with Probabilities of a Betterment of the Establishment-charge."

Saturday, December 18.

Bicentenary of the Foundation of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Hamilton Hall, Liverpool Street Hotel, London, E.C., at 2.30 P.M. Presentation of portraits to Mr. F. J. Hanbury and Mr. W. R. Dodd.

Calendar of Ailments.

THE seasonal incidence of diseases in the British Isles is of some importance to retail chemists. A calendar with each disease nicely allotted to its special month would greatly simplify many things. Unfortunately no disease can be strictly limited to any one month of the year, but most of the common ailments have a period of maximum intensity. The experience of our readers might supply very interesting information on this subject, and meantime we give some suggestions:

JANUARY.—Measles, chicken-pox.

FEBRUARY.—Influenza, catarrhal colds.

MARCH.—Pneumonia, acute bronchitis.

APRIL.—Mumps, onset phthisis.

MAY.—Whooping-cough.

JUNE.—Hay-fever (old name "June fever"), insect-bites.

JULY.—Summer diarrhoea.

AUGUST.—Typhoid fever (old name "Autumnal fever"), harvest rash.

SEPTEMBER.—Diphtheria.

OCTOBER.—Rheumatic fever, tonsillitis.

NOVEMBER.—Scarlet fever, ear-discharge, chronic bronchitis.

DECEMBER.—Digestive troubles, eczema.

At the Counter.

"PLEASE, can you give mother a piece of paregoric paper to pack a parcel in for the Front?"—a request received by a subscriber at Bermondsey.

"HAVE YOU SEEN IT SPELT like this before?" asks Mr. A. F. Nichols, pharmacist, Sittingbourne. "It" is written on a foolscap envelope, and the linotype machine makes the best of it, thus:

2*l.* appy keecyou annah wine.

THE LATEST AFFLICTION to a high-class business is sent to us by Mr. T. H. Elwood (G. T. Newsholme, Ltd., Sheffield). It is an order in five lines of not bad handwriting, but the text is not improved in print. It is:

Will you please give bearer the smallest quantity you make of "Spurma city" and oblige.

COLE & HUTT, LTD. (Weymouth), had an order for a shilling's-worth of Oil of Man, oil of duty, oil of burdock, oil of ben, and oil of Exeter. "We wonder [they write] how many of your readers would have dispensed it?" [With the help of our "Pharmaceutical Formulas" and "Chemists' Dictionary of Synonyms" there is no difficulty in telling what the ingredients are, but we question if many have all the oils in stock.—EDITOR.]

PHOSPHORUS FOR THE BRAIN.—We all remember the reply of the teacher to the pupil who had heard that fish is good brain-food. He asked the teacher how much he should take. "A good-sized whale," was the reply. An Indian equivalent is supplied to us by Mr. W. Sadleir (Lucknow), who tells us that he recently received an order for eight annas' worth of phosphorus, but deemed it advisable to refer to the customer before supplying it. The following startling reply was sent to his inquiry:

"My son is a dull boy and cannot remember his lessons. I hear that Phosphorus is good for the brain so wish to give him some."

IN HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM, a C. & D. subscriber (W. J. P., 177/39) has recently had the following orders: One bottle of Sisters-purring (cystopurin); 1 box of Rendells precipices (pessaries); 3*l.* of Syrup of Pigs (figs, of course!); 1 packet of "enner" shampoo-powder (henna); a 2*l.* cellarlyde dummy (transparent rubber). Perhaps the most funny one was this: A man came and asked for another 1*l.* box of confection of senna for piles, remarking that the last did not do much good. When asked how much he had taken for a dose, he replied: "I thought it was an ointment, and so I rubbed it in."

THE SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT has furnished the following terse orders:

1*l.* perpermint

1*l.* syrupasquills

1*l.* lodnum

1*l.* perigorice

1*l.* Chorydine

1*l.* boracic powder.

Pennyworth of Citrage Magneica.

Saty Frat for the head

Gungehackham.

Hartshon & Hipidolic.

G. J. P. Bottle Stopping Medicine for a person 1851

SOUTH AFRICAN ORDERS are very much like those we get at home. Compare the following sent to us by Mr. E. H. Bradfield with the South London collection:

2*l.* worth fenny Grains.

Please Sir,—3*l.* Fanny Gray.

Rhynikans hair ointment 6*l.*

lancet meal.

Please give bearer 1*l.* Connies Fluid.

1*l.* Porasic powder.

Hydrapiera.

Kafir oil [Lin. camph.].

Dear Sir,—Please give Bearer 3*l.* with of catchpersin for the teeth.

Please Supply Bearer with a small piece of Catepibtha which you put in a broken tooth at about 1*l.* with.—Your Oblige, Mrs. —.

I you sell 1*l.* with or 3*l.* with.

The first two orders for fenugreek are probably from the same person, but the last two for guttapercha tooth-stopping are not. These South African orders are particularly interesting as exemplifying how our folks take with them some home failings.

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., December 9, 6.30 p.m.

THE chemical and drug markets continue fairly active, but the difficulties under which business is carried on remain quite as acute. The bulk of price-alterations are still upwards. They include an advance in Chinese crude antimony, balsam Canada, emetine salts, eucalyptus oil, gentian, ipecacuanha, lead nitrate, salicylic acid, saltpetre, and shellac. Menthol (spot), cocaine, podophyllum resin, and senega are firmer. Sodium bromide, codeine, and cloves are cheaper. The principal changes have been as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony (Ch. cr.)	Ammonia sulphate	Anise oil, star (c.i.f.)	Cloves
Balsam Canada	Cocaine	Peppermint	Codeine
Emetine salts	Damiana	oil (Amer.)	Lanoline
Ergot	Mace (W.I.)	Soda bromide	Tallow
Eucalyptus oil	Menthol (spot)		Wool fat
Gentian	Podophyllum		
Ipecacuanha	resin		
Lead nitrate	Senega		
Linseed			
Nutmegs			
Rosin			
Salicylic acid			
Saltpetre			
Shellac			
Turpentine			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Business in drugs is fair. Menthol has declined to \$3.10. Cartagena ipecacuanha is dearer at \$3.00. Senega is firmer at 42c., and burdock-root has advanced to 20c. Balsam Peru is dearer at \$5.00 per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is firmer at 13c., and buckthorn-bark is higher at 45c.

ACETANILIDE is obtainable at 6s. per lb. Cheaper aniline oil should be available on the American market early in the New Year.

ACETIC ACID.—Glacial is quoted at 135s. per cwt. spot in free carboys, and at from 92s. 6d. to 95s. for 80-per-cent. in casks ex wharf.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.—In view of competition which is looming ahead buyers are recommended to exercise caution in stocking up at present prices. The rise in salicylic acid has, of course, compelled makers of acetylsalicylic acid to raise their prices, but the question arises as to how long these inflated values can be maintained.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—London is firmer at 15l. 12s. 6d. per ton net, naked, at works, for 25-per-cent. ammonia for prompt delivery; Hull prompt, 24-per-cent., is 5s. dearer at 16l. 12s. 6d.; Liverpool is 16l. 15s., and Leith is 16l. 17s. 6d. to 17l. per ton in bags f.o.b., less 3½ per cent.

ANISEED is quiet, with sellers asking 46s. per cwt. for good Spanish.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude is a further 3l. dearer at 93l. per ton on the spot.

ARSENIC.—For small lots of best white English powder 33l. per ton is still asked on the spot.

BALSAM CANADA.—Holders asked the advanced rate of 5s. per lb. for genuine.

BALSAM PERU is quoted at 20s. c.i.f. to come forward and at 21s. 6d. on the spot.

BICHROMATES.—Very little potash is available, and the demand for soda is very brisk, so that English makers only sell for spot, refusing to book contracts. It would not be surprising to see a further improvement.

BISMUTH.—The British Government having first call on the supplies of metal, the amount available for manufacturers of bismuth salts and for the United States is extremely small, and there is continued difficulty in getting sufficient quantity. The price is nominal at 10s. per lb.

BROMIDES are unchanged, the value of potassium being 17s. to 18s. (granulated 15s. 6d.), sodium 15s., and ammonium 19s.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The spot value of Japanese slabs remains at 1s. 8d., and ¼-oz. tablets are now 1s. 11d. to 2s.; for January-March shipment the sales include slabs at 1s. 6½d. c.i.f. and ¼-oz. tablets at 1s. 7½d. c.i.f. The exports from Japan during September were 30,595 kin, valued at 274,880 yen, and for the nine months ended September 30 the figures are:

	1913	1914	1915
Kin ...	1,803,787	2,182,892	2,800,424
Yen ...	1,638,591	1,960,908	2,518,404

The destinations were as follows:

To	1913 Kin	1914 Kin	1915 Kin
British India ...	676,859	636,808	964,507
Great Britain ...	123,476	323,542	295,365
France ...	43,695	231,939	463,775
Germany ...	356,976	289,807	—
U.S.A. ...	343,059	480,778	649,016
Australia ...	80,826	70,987	134,029
Other countries ...	198,896	149,031	293,732

Kin ...	1,803,787	2,182,892	2,800,424
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CANARY-SEED is slow of sale, but unchanged in price at 84s. to 85s. per quarter for fair Morocco on the spot.

CARAWAY-SEED is still quoted about 60s. per cwt. for fair Dutch.

CASCARA SAGRADA in small lots has been selling at 55s. per cwt. on the spot.

CASSIA OIL.—A fair trade is being done, the spot value of 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. being 3s. 10½d. c.i.f. for December-January shipment.

CASTOR OIL.—The value of Italian medicinal (if obtainable) is about 85s., and French in barrels about 90s. English medicinal for prompt delivery is about 72s. 6d. to 75s.; firsts is about 68s. to 70s.; Hull make of first pressing is 55s. per cwt. for January and 53s. for February in barrels f.o.b. Hull. In Liverpool 7d. per lb. is quoted ex store for good seconds Calcutta.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Several sales have been made at 14s. 9d. per lb. duty paid.

CINCHONA.—For the tender to be held at Amsterdam on Thursday, December 9, 10,523 packages, weighing 892,651 kilos., Java bark have been declared. The quinine content is equivalent to 56,469 kilos., and the average percentage is 6.33. Further particulars of the auction of pharmaceutical-bark to be held at Amsterdam on December 10 show that the 775 bales and 648 cases Java bark weigh 94,897 kilos. and contain the equivalent of 2,610 kilos. quinine sulphate. The bark consists of 83,138 kilos. succubra, 8,189 kilos. robusta, and 3,570 kilos. hybrid. The exports from Java to Europe during November amounted to 969,546 Amst. lb., against 1,300,000 Amst. lb. for November 1914. The total shipments (January-November) in 1915 were 10,263,731 Amst. lb., against 13,375,000 Amst. lb. in 1914 and 17,578,000 Amst. lb. in 1913.

CITRIC ACID.—With the closing of Archangel the Russian demand has fallen off and we are now at a dull period, which accounts for the recent easier feeling. As most people have high-priced stocks and business is passing at 2s. 9d., no substantial decline is looked for.

CLOVES.—At auction four cases Penang sold without reserve at from 10½d. to 11d. for dark picked. Privately spot sales of Zanzibar have been made at 8d., and sellers. Arrival market quiet at 6d. c.i.f. for November-January and 5½d. c.i.f. for January-March.

COCAINE is firmer, prices for the hydrochloride varying from 13s. 9d. to 14s. per oz., less 5 per cent., and 1s. 6d. more for the pure. There is more inquiry, but it is difficult to get supplies from the Continent.

COCA-LEAVES.—The exports from Java to Europe during November 1915 amounted to 830 packages, against 1,750 packages in 1914. The total exports (January-November) amounted to 18,663 packages, against 22,425 packages for the corresponding date of 1914.

CODEINE.—The makers have reduced their price by 1s. per oz., and now quote the pure crystal alkaloid at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per oz. net, as to quantity. The demand appears to have fallen off lately, but the reduction was unexpected.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 29 that a few lots of prime non-congealing oil

have been sold at the unchanged rate of 335s. per barrel c.i.f. London. On the spot sales of 1914 medicinal oil have been made at 330s. per barrel, and 1915 oil at 340s.; also sales of 1915 crop at 350s. c.i.f. London. Some finest Newfoundland is offered at 290s. on the spot.

COPAIBA.—Filtered Maracaibo is offered at 1s. 11d. on spot. The exports from Para, Brazil, and the destinations during the years 1912-14 were as follows:

To	1912 Kilos.	1913 Kilos.	1914 Kilos.
U.K. ...	4,934	2,807	15,819
U.S.A. ...	13,925	39,270	35,968
France ...	784	912	799
Other countries...	1,656	21,148	17,765
	21,299	64,137	70,351
	£3,575	£9,446	£10,249

The exports from Itacoatiara, Manaus, Brazil, in 1914 were 1,636 kilos. to Liverpool, 2,382 kilos. to New York, and 2,295 kilos. to Hamburg.

COPPER SULPHATE is still very scarce, the nominal value being 45l. per ton for the usual Liverpool brands. For February-March delivery 43l. is quoted.

CORIANDER-SEED sells steadily at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt. for fair to good Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR is unaltered at 185s. per cwt. on the spot.

CUBES of fair quality are obtainable at 8l. 15s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is firm, but quiet at about 90s. per cwt. for good Morocco.

DAMIANA-LEAVES are now held for 7d. per lb. for genuine.

EMETINE SALTS.—The makers have advanced their price owing to the increased cost of ipecacuanha. The pure is now 7s. 3d. net per gramme, the hydrochloride is 6s. net, and hydrobromide 5s. 9d. net.

EPSOM SALT.—Values are from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt., as to quality and seller.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—We indicated in our issue of August 21 (p. 54) that the supply of high-grade oil for export from Australia would probably be small this season and that prospects were for high prices eventually (see *C. & D.*, September 4, p. 59). This has now come about, sales of 70-per-cent. oil having been made at 1s. 7d. net. Those, however, in a position to judge believe that the market is still a long way from the top, as letter advices received from Australia under date of October 27 state that one of the large Victorian distillers is unable to accept orders even at 2s. 6d. per lb. for high-grade oil owing to the great scarcity of labour to work the stills. The military requirements of the Commonwealth have left the agricultural labour market very short, and what labour is available is obtaining up to 14s. a day instead of the usual 8s. Many of the eucalyptus-oil distillers have closed down and apparently there will be very little available for export.

FENUGREEK-SEED is unchanged at 11s. 9d. to 12s. per cwt. for fair Morocco.

GENTIAN is very scarce at 52s. 6d. per cwt. for whole on the spot and 60s. for cut. France has sent inquiries to the London market.

GUARANA.—The exports from Para and the destinations during the years 1912-14 were as follows:

	1912 Kilos.	1913 Kilos.	1914 Kilos.
U.S.A. ...	10	1,178	1,212
Other countries ...	—	283	3,480
	10	1,461	4,692
	£5	£760	£2,038

The exports from Itacoatiara, Manaus, during 1914 were 65 kilos. to Liverpool, 302 kilos. to New York, and 1,024 kilos. to Hamburg.

IPECACUANHA.—Sales from dealers' hands have been made at 23s. per lb. for Mattio Grosso and 16s. for Cartagena.

KOLA.—At auction seven packages West Indian offered and sold at from 4½d. to 5½d. per lb.

LEAD NITRATE is dearer at from 60s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt.

LEMON OIL is unchanged at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. and 4s. on the spot.

LINSEED is dearer. Good Morocco has been sold at 74s. per quarter, and 77s. 6d. is now asked.

LIQVORICE-ROOT.—The value of common natural is about 60s. per cwt.

MACE.—At auction 232 packages West Indian sold at fully steady rates to 1d. advance.

MENTHOL.—The spot price is firmer with buyers at 11s. 6d. per lb., which makes the quotation for small lots 11s. 9d.

The exports from Japan during September amounted to 1,249 kin (August 13,626 kin), and for the nine months ended September 30 they were:

	1913	1914	1915
Kin ...	153,927	234,143	247,958
Yen ...	2,135,446	1,630,274	1,368,809

The destinations during the nine months were as follows:

To	1913 Kin	1914 Kin	1915 Kin
British India ...	6,982	11,667	16,847
Great Britain...	46,496	57,276	47,509
France ...	24,635	17,829	38,602
Germany ...	52,051	82,600	—
U.S.A. ...	18,139	77,710	122,145
Other countries ...	5,624	7,661	22,855
Kin ...	153,927	234,143	247,958

MILK-SUGAR is selling at 72s. 6d. per cwt. on spot for best white powdered.

MINT OIL.—Business has been done in Japanese dementholised spot oil at 3s. 9d. per lb., but there are now buyers at the price; to arrive January-February shipment has been done at 3s. 6d. c.i.f. The exports from Japan during September were 10,156 kin, valued at 20,954 yen. During the nine months ended September 30 they were:

	1913	1914	1915
Kin ...	195,977	231,557	280,198
Yen ...	761,555	705,218	564,415

MORPHINE.—The makers appear to have overtaken their arrears of orders and the demand is not now so insistent. Prices are unchanged at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per oz. for hydrochloride powder.

NUTMEGS.—At auction 600 packages, mostly West Indian, sold with good competition, large being 1d. to 1½d. dearer and small steady to ½d. dearer.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is 6d. higher at 33s. 9d. in pipes and 34s. 9d. in barrels on spot. *Cottonseed* is 1s. dearer at 36s. 3d. for crude in pipes on spot, refined in pipes being quoted 37s., and sweet refined in barrels at from 42s. to 43s. *Coconut* is quiet at 50s. for Ceylon in pipes and 51s. in hogsheads; *Cochin* is unchanged at 52s. to 54s. on spot; London pressed is easier at 43s. *Rape* is unaltered at 40s. for ordinary brown crude, naked, and 1s. 3d. dearer at 44s. 6d. for British refined in barrels; Japan in cases is 33s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. c.i.f. for November-December shipment. *Soya* is steady at 32s. for Manchurian in cases in London; Hull (spot) extracted is 33s. *Lagos Palm* on spot is unchanged at 40s., and in Liverpool 36s. is quoted for December-January shipment.

OPUM remains firm at from 34s. to 36s. per lb. on the spot for Turkish or Salonica opium. About 150 cases have arrived in London indirectly from Serbia, which have been sold to arrive. The chief opium centres in that part of Serbia which was formerly Macedonia, being in the hands of the Bulgarians, no further opium may be expected from that quarter for the present. Persian on the week has advanced about 2s. per lb. on the spot; 22s. 6d. has been paid for 10 per cent. and buyers thereat.

ORANGE-PEEL is unchanged at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for fair to good Tripoli strip; prospects point to the new season's crop being dearer.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—American tin oil is easier at 8s. 10½d. to come forward; spot values are from 9s. to 9s. 2d.; H.G.H. is 14s. 6d. London terms.

PHENACETIN is still very scarce and prices are maintained at 60s. per lb.

PHENAZONE remains extremely scarce at from 72s. 6d. to 75s.

PILOCARPINE.—Fair quantities have been sold; hydrochloride is quoted at from 15s. to 15s. 6d. and nitrate at 6d. less.

PODOPHYLLUM RESIN of American make is quoted firmer at 12s. 6d. per lb.

POTASH IODIDE.—The exports from Japan during September were 13,376 kin, valued at 99,144 yen. During the nine months ended September 30 the figures were:

	1913	1914	1915
Kin ...	36,918	55,602	104,022
Yen ...	212,519	360,446	783,149

Of crude *iodine* the exports in September were 753 kin, and for the nine months ended September 30, 1915, they were 2,694 kin against 11,780 kin and 11,177 kin in 1914 and 1913 respectively.

POTASH PRUSSATE is very firm and scarce at 3s. 6d.; *soda* prussiate is 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.

POTASHES.—First Montreal are quoted at 135s. in London and 130s. in Liverpool. American is 120s.

QUILLAI is firm at 38*l.* to 39*l.* per ton ex store Liverpool, and 30*l.* c.i.f. for new crop for forward delivery.

QUININE.—There is no inquiry at the moment and the quotation in second-hands is about 3*s.* 6*d.* per oz., but probably less would be accepted for large quantities. The price in the United States has collapsed from about \$1.25 to 60c. per oz. The Board of Trade Returns give the following figures for quinine and quinine salts:

	1913 oz.	1914 oz.	1915 oz.
Imports for November ...	113,100	171,082	452,880
Ditto Jan.-Nov. ...	2,037,166	1,686,873	4,202,365
British-made exports, Nov. ...	83,546	92,013	360,464
Ditto Jan.-Nov. ...	1,274,487	1,262,206	1,995,398
Foreign-made exports, Nov. ...	2,489	11,292	96,244
Ditto Jan.-Nov. ...	291,991	78,665	657,689

The landings in London during November were 141,680 oz., and the deliveries 250,608 oz., leaving a stock on November 30 of 1,484,416 oz., against 2,785,000 oz. in 1914.

SALICYLATES are dearer owing to continued scarcity. Salicylic acid has been sold at from 18*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* per lb., the latter being the price at the close; sodium salicylate has also been sold at 19*s.* to 20*s.*, but 22*s.* is now more the value.

SALOL is offered at from 45*s.* to 47*s.* per lb., according to holder.

SALTPETRE.—English refined is again 1*s.* dearer at 48*s.* per cwt. and 50*s.* for powdered.

SENEGAL.—Sales have been made at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. net on the spot.

SENNA.—Tinnevely has been in good demand since the auction at the usual premium for second-hand parcels.

SHELLAC has advanced fully 2*s.* per cwt. with a good export business, the sales including TN Orange on a basis of 78*s.* for fair and free AC Garnet at 75*s.* The value of fine Orange is 90*s.*, AC Garnet 75*s.*, and G.A.L. 72*s.* 6*d.* Futures are higher, the sales including December at 77*s.* to 79*s.* March 78*s.* 6*d.* to 81*s.*, and May 81*s.* to 82*s.*

SODA NITRATE is firm at 15*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* for refined and 14*s.* 9*d.* to 15*s.* for ordinary; Liverpool is 15*s.* 7½*d.* and 14*s.* 7½*d.* spot net cash respectively.

STAR ANISE OIL is easier at from 3*s.* 1½*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for "Red Ship" brand, and on the spot 3*s.* 5*d.* is quoted.

STRYCHNINE.—The scarcity and dearth of nux vomia has brought about an advance of 2*d.* per oz. in the alkaloid and salts. B.P. crystals are quoted at 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz. net and the sulphate at 2*s.* 3*d.*

STYRAX is very scarce; a parcel of genuine due shortly is offered at about 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

TAMARINDS.—The value of West Indian is about 18*s.* 9*d.* and Barbados 20*s.* per cwt. duty paid.

TARTARIC ACID continues firm and scarce at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6½*d.* on the spot.

TONKA BEANS.—The exports from Para during 1914 amounted to 25,941 kilos. (2,783½*l.*), against 42,033 kilos. (2,783½*l.*) in 1913 and 22,446 kilos. (1,797½*l.*) in 1912. The destinations were as follows:

	1912 Kilos.	1913 Kilos.	1914 Kilos.
U.K. ...	4,435	11,674	7,908
U.S.A. ...	12,874	4,979	3,659
France ...	647	16,014	2,166
Other countries	4,490	9,366	12,208
	22,446	42,033	25,941

TURPENTINE is active and dearer at 45*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for American on the spot.

VANILLIN.—Prices in second hands are now closely approximating those of makers, from 42*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* per lb. being quoted.

WAX (VEGETABLE), JAPANESE.—The sales include 100 cases at 52*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. for December-January shipment, the spot value being 55*s.*

Heavy Chemicals.

Manchester, December 8.

Prices of alkali products continue to advance, and for odd lots quite abnormal prices are being obtained. In other directions any changes favour sellers. Ammonia alkali (58-per-cent.) for the home trade is quoted 5*l.* per ton on rails. Sulphate of copper remains an uncertain quantity, and is unchanged at 45*l.* 10*s.* to 46*l.* per ton. Manchester, for December-January delivery. Permanganate of potash is higher at 4*s.* per lb. Chlorate of potash is 4½*d.* per lb. higher. Cream of tartar at the moment is unchanged. Oxalic acid is 1*d.* per lb. higher at 1*s.* 3*d.*;

tartaric unchanged, and citric dull and rather lower at 2*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb. Sulphate of iron is 10*s.* per ton higher at 90*s.* Prussiate of potash and soda have advanced sharply on the week, and are quoted at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. prompt and 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. respectively. Caustic potash is nominally 10*l.* per ton higher. Coal-tar products are nominal. Sulphate of ammonia is 16*l.* 5*s.* to 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton on rails Manchester.

Arrivals of Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

During the period December 1 to 7, inclusive, the following produce has arrived at the English ports stated. Goods in transit are not included. The figures denote packages where not specifically described:

To London.	Honey (Auckland) 14
Acetic acid (R'dam) chys. 46	Illipe oil (M'seilles) cks. 150
Agar-agar (Kobe) 10	Insect-flow. (Japan) bls. 5
Albumen (S'ghai) cs. 279, (Hankow) cks. 11	Juniper-berr. (Leghorn) bgs. 100
Almond oil (M'seilles) cs. 3	Laurel-leaves (L'horn) bls. 20
Alum (Boulogne) cks. 11	Lime-juice (Trinidad) pps. 50, pns. 125, hds. 54, cks. 304, pkgs. 9
Antimony ore (B. Ayres) bgs. 1,384	Lime oil (Trinidad) cs. 36, dms. 4
Apricot-kern. oil (S'ghai) 1,040	Linseed (C'cutta) bgs. 8,174
Arachis oil (R'dam) cks. 400, (Kobe) brls. 157	Liquorice-juice (Naples) cs. 151, (Ba'more) cs. 161
Araroba (Bahia) cs. 10	Liquorice-root (Malaga) bls. 10
Arrowroot (Trinidad) brls. 146	Lithopone (Amst.) 116
Balsams (Savanilla, etc.) bxs. 22	Magnes. metal (M'treal) cks. 22
Barytes (N. News) brls. 133, (L'horn) bgs. 625, pkgs. 140, (Genoa) bgs. 521	Magnesite (Amst.) bgs. 100
Bismuth concentrates (Sydney) bgs. 28	Medicines (Boston) cs. 44, (Japan) cs. 15
Boric acid (Leghorn) brls. 265	Menthol (Japan) cs. 10
Bromides (Boston) cs. 60	Mineral waters (Treport, Rouen, etc.) cs. 3,294
Caffeine (Kobe) cs. 5	Mint oil (Japan) cs. 50
Calcium carbide (Go'burg) dms. 1,450	Nutmegs (Penang) cs. 20
Calcium tartrate (Piræus) bgs. 254	Olive oil (Genoa) cs. 30, brls. 2, pkgs. 20, (L'horn) pkgs. 15, (M'seilles) cks. 32, (Malaga) cks. 42
Camphor, cr. (Keelung) cs. 545	Opium (B'bay) cs. 31, (Naples, etc.) cs. 169, (Genoa) cs. 58, (H.-Kong) cs. 5
Camphor, ref. (Kobe) cs. 35	Orange-peel (M'seilles) bls. 20
Canary-seed (Cadiz) bgs. 500	Orris (L'horn) bgs. 65
Cantharides (H.-Kong) cs. 20	Palma-rosa oil (B'bay) pots 2
Caraway-seed (R'dam) 50	Pepper (S'pore) bgs. 1,849, (Penang) bgs. 130 black
Carbon black (N. News) cs. 500	Peppermint oil (N.Y.) cs. 17
Cardamoms (Colombo) 19	Perfumery (France) cs. 23
Casein (N.Z.) sks. 74, (Havre) 100, (B'deaux) 125	Potash chlor. (M'seilles) cks. 72
Cassia (M'seilles) cs. 194, (H.-Kong) brls. 700, cs. 3,050, (Canton) bls. 499, (P. Said) cs. 100, (Kobe) bgs. 364	Potash iodide (Japan) cs. 26
Castor oil (Calcutta) cs. 100	Potash, undescribed (M'seilles) cks. 11
Cellulose acetate (Treport) cks. 50	Potato starch (Japan) bgs. 7,359
Chemical products (N.Y.) pkgs. 70, (Rouen) cs. 719, (Boulogne) pkgs. 31	Quinine (Amst.) cs. 96
"Chemicals, medicines, etc." (N.Y.) pkgs. 152	Rape-seed oil (Japan) cs. 10,875
Chillies (Osaka) bgs. 45	Roots, barks, herbs, etc. (Genoa) bls. 62; leaves, flowers, etc. (M'seilles) bls. 137
Cinnamon (Ceylon) bls. 275	Saffron (Valencia) cs. 3
Cochineal (L. Palmas) 56	Sandal-wood chips (B'bay) bgs. 92
Cocoa-butter (Ba'more) cs. 150	Sarsaparilla (Colon) 4
Cocunut oil (S'pore) pps. 25, pns. 54, (Colombo) pps. 95, pns. 2, pkgs. 178	Shark oil (Kobe) cs. 2,100
Cod-liver oil (R'dam) cs. 100	Soda benzoate (Treport) cks. 5
Cream of tartar (Piræus) brls. 110, (B'deaux) cks. 5	Soda, undescribed (Uddevalla) pkgs. 47
Croosote salts (R'dam) cks. 214	Soya-bean oil (Kobe) cs. 2,000, (S'ghai) cks. 294
Cubebs (S'pore) bgs. 35	Sperm oil (Kobe) cs. 500
Dom-nuts (A'dria) 130	Sticklac (S'pore) cs. 87
Drugs (M'bournne) dms. 99, (Havre) cs. 22, (Japan) cs. 32	Sulphur (Sicily) tons 1,300
Egg-yolk (S'ghai) cs. 1,345, cks. 596, (Hankow) cs. 729	Tartar (Naples) cks. 78, (Ali-cante) 204
Essential oils (Messina) pkgs. 151, (M'seilles) cs. 42, pkgs. 8 (Amst.) cs. 10	Tartaric acid (L'horn) brls. 104, cks. 20, (M'seilles) cks. 80
Formaldehyde (N.Y.) brls. 137	Wax, bees' (A'dria) pkgs. 179, (B'bay) 6, (M'seilles) pkgs. 567, bgs. 113
Formic acid (R'dam) cks. 50	Vanilla (via Auckland) cs. 15
Fruit-essences (R'dam) cs. 15	Verdigris (B'deaux) cks. 10
Fullers' earth (Japan) bls. 42	Wine-lees (M'seilles) bgs. 1,036
Gamboge (S'pore) cs. 7	Zinc oxide (R'dam) 175
Gelatin (Treport) cs. 14	To Liverpool.
Ginger (Japan) bgs. 20, (M'seilles) bgs. 20, (H.-Kong) cks. 525, cs. 47	Acetic acid (N.Y.) brls. 82
Glucose (Ba'more) brls. 1,080	Alcohol (Norfolk, Va.) dms. 48
Gum copal (S'pore) cs. 131, (H.-Kong) cs. 94	Ammon. anhyd. (Ba'more) cyl. 105
Gum kauri (Auckland) 300; dust. 281	Antimony ore (Chile) pkgs. 18,183
Gums, undescribed (Adelaide) bgs. 978, (B'bay) bgs. 75, (B'deaux) cs. 18	Arachis oil (B'deaux) brls. 46
Herring oil (Kobe) cs. 1,000	Barytes (B'lona) bgs. 800

Cream of tartar (B'deaux) cks. 24
 Divi-divi (N. Orleans) bgs. 2,328
 Drugs (N.Y.) cs. 55
 Essent. oils (Malaga) dms. 5
 Glycerin (B'lona) dms. 24
 Indigo (A'dria) brls. 246
 Iodine (Iquique) brls. 93
 Ipecacuanha (Bahia) bls. 16
 Liquorice-juice (Naples) cs. 30
 Lithopone (N.Y.) brls. 525
 Milk-powder (N.Y.) brls. 420
 Mineral waters (Rouen) bgs. 350
 Mineral white (B'deaux) bgs. 1,104
 Olive oil (M'seilles) pkgs. 1,076, (B'deaux) cs. 60, (Huelva) brls. 8
 Palm oil (W.C. Africa) cks. 807
 Palm-kernels (M'seilles) bgs. 5,322, (W.C. Africa) bgs. 81,818
 Perfumery (B'deaux) cs. 14
 Potashes (M'treal) brls. 15
 Quebracho ext. (B. Ayres) bgs. 33,000
 Quillaia (Chile) bls. 735
 Saffron (Valencia) cs. 5
 Soda nitrate (Junin) bgs. 24,463
 Wax, bees' (W.C. Africa) bls. 290, (Corral) 9
 Wax, carnauba (Bahia) sks. 357
 Zinc oxide (N.Y.) 1,100, (R'dam) 125
To Manchester.
 Farina (R'dam) bgs. 4,850
 Formic acid (R'dam) cbys. 24
 Magnes. carb. (R'dam) bgs. 10
 Phosphorus (M'treal) cs. 325

To Bristol.—Cottonseed (Alexandria) tons 3,050. *To Folkestone.*—Drugs (Boulogne) pkgs. 4; perfumery (B'logne) pkgs. 9; perfumed spirits (B'logne) cs. 8. *To Goolie.*—Farina (R'dam) 520. *To Grimshy.*—Dyes (Dieppe) pkgs. 138. *To Harwich.*—Artificial perfumes (R'dam) pkgs. 19; chemical prod. (R'dam) pkgs. 93. *To Runcorn.*—Whale oil (So. Georgia) tons 1,441, brls. 4,722. *To Southampton.*—Casein (Hondleur) 13; gelatin (Hondleur) 13.

Russian Drug and Chemical Markets.

The prices (in roubles per pood, 36 lb.) for drugs and chemicals at Petrograd and Nijni-Novgorod at the beginning of October were as follows:

Ammonium chloride, 15 to 15.50; antimony regulas, 49; antimony sulphide, 29 to 30; arsenic, 16.75 to 17; borax crystals, 18 to 18.25; chrome alum, 10 to 12; copper sulphate, 20.25 to 24; hydrochloric acid, 4.80 to 5; iron sulphate, 3 to 3.50; bleaching-powder, unobtainable; nitric acid, 45; potassium bichromate, 18 to 20; potassium carbonate, 5 to 6; potassium chlorate, 43 to 50; potassium prussiate, 33.50; caustic soda, 4.20 to 4.25; calcined soda, 2.40; sodium bicarb., 3.20; sodium nitrate, 11.50; refined sulphur, 17.50; sulphuric acid, 10; potato starch, 3.80 to 4; camphor, 68 to 70; carbolic acid, 8; castor oil, technical, 36; citric acid, 114 to 120; colophony, 9 to 9.25; American colophony, 10.50; liquorice-root, 6 to 6.25; naphthalene, 12; paraffin (118° to 120°), 25 to 25.50; tartaric acid, 98 to 100; yellow wax, 44 to 45; Japanese wax, 28 to 28.50. Platinum is dearer at 12r. per solotnik for 85-per-cent., compared with the previous price of 9r. 50c. The price of Chilean nitrate of soda before the war was 1.85 rouble per pood of 36 lb.; it rose to 3.65r. at the beginning of the war, and is now 11.5r. per pood. Tartaric acid, which in July 1914 was 25r. per pood, increased to 77r. in the first half of 1915, and is now 97r.; citric acid has advanced from 48r. to 110r., white-lead from 4.8r. to 15.5r., zinc white from 5.6r. to 18.5r., and ammonia salts from 7.2r. to 23.5r. per pood. All chemical products made in Russia have risen to an equally large extent, the prime costs being considerably increased owing to the great cost of transport from the places of production, which are frequently very remote from the location of consumption. [These prices may be compared with those given in our issue of November 6, p. 36.]

Reunion Essential Oils.

The British Consul, in his annual report for 1914, states that the exports of geranium oil amounted to 70,000 kilos. (154,000 lb.), against 43,000 kilos. (94,600 lb.) in 1913. The prices varied very much during the year, starting at 40f. (1l. 12s.) per kilo. (2.2 lb.) and gradually going up 77f. 50c. (3l. 2s.) in August. However, since the outbreak of the war prices have dropped to 25f. and 29f. (1l. and 16s.) per kilo. It is not expected that the prices will go up until the war is over, and the planters have therefore greatly reduced their plantations. Of ylang-ylang oil, 2,000 kilos. (4,400 lb.) were exported in 1914, against 4,166 lb. in the previous year. This oil is completely neglected, and the

prices varied during the year between 50f. and 60f. (2l. and 2l. 8s.) per kilo. against 6l. in 1913. Of vetiver (cuscus) oil, 1,250 kilos. (2,750 lb.) were exported during the year. The prices varied greatly, ranging from 12f. 50c. (10s.) to 47f. 50c. (1l. 18s.) per kilo., the average price obtained for the year being 40f. (1l. 12s.) per kilo.

Persian Opium.

The British Consul at Ispahan, in his annual report for the year ending March 20, 1914, states that the year was, on the whole, a speculative and not very encouraging one for opium-dealers. The crop was far below the average, probably one-third only of that of 1912-13, and slightly less was exported. British firms did not participate much in the export. It would appear that heavy losses were made, mainly by outside speculators, by which it meant those dealers who, having no principals or regular consignees in London or Hong-Kong, buy from the peasants in the hope of selling at a profit to the local exporters. When, owing to the high prices which peasants demanded (on account of failure of the crop entailing waste of their time, trouble, and money), which were out of proportion to prices ruling in the world's markets—the Turkey crop having been a good one—these middlemen found themselves unable to unload in Ispahan otherwise than at a loss, they preferred to have their opium prepared and sent to London as consignments; the prices realised may have saved them from severe losses, but it is doubtful whether even so they made any profit.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

The following notes chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets up to November 18:

ALBUMEN remains in active demand, with prices continually advancing; m.13 per kilo. has already been paid and m.14 is asked. Dried egg-yolk has been sold at m.12.5 per kilo., and is not obtainable under m.13.50; liquid (with 2-per-cent. boric acid) is also firmer, and has been sold at m.225 per 100 kilos.

AMMON. CARB. is cheaper as larger quantities have been offered. At present powdered is being sold at from m.360 to m.370 per 100 kilos., but for January delivery it is offered at the much lower price of from m.215 to m.225. Up to June 1916 the prices decreased by m.10 per 100 kilos. for each month.

ANILINE DYES.—The Association of German Dye-makers have intimated that they are obliged to advance the prices of aniline dyes on account of the high prices of raw material and the increase in the expense of manufacture. The prices of most aniline dyes are about 60 per cent. higher than they were before the outbreak of war.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude has been commandeered by the Government, and only small lots are to be had from second-hand dealers, for which from m.100 to m.110 per 100 kilos. is asked.

BALSAM.—*Copaiba* is quite neglected; the nominal value is from m.4 to m.5 per kilo., according to quality. The demand for *Tolu* has temporarily been very active. Several parcels have been sold at m.6.50.

BORAX.—Crystals are unobtainable; powdered is offered at m.155 for prompt delivery in small lots only.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.—The "Carbid Verkaufsgesellschaft" has again advanced the price of granulated by m.1.50 per 100 kilos. The demand is very active, but only small quantities can be disposed of. The price of large pieces is from m.33 to m.34 per 100 kilos., and granulated from m.36 to m.37.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—Maximum prices (for provender) have been fixed at m.246 per 1,000 kilos. for 38 to 42 per cent. Calcium phosphate, 30 to 34 per cent., is m.194.

CARBOLIC ACID (CRUDE).—The scarcity of raw material is daily becoming greater, especially as the demand is very active. Prices have advanced to m.25 for 20 to 25 per cent. carbolic acid, m.35 for 50 to 60 per cent., m.72 for dark 95 to 100 per cent., and from m.85 to m.90 for pale 95 to 100 per cent. (cresolum crudum). Metacresol (boiling-point 199° to 204° C.) is quoted at from m.105 to m.110 per 100 kilos.

CARRAGHEEN MOSS has been imported *via* neutral countries, and meets with a ready sale at from m.120 to m.130 per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is firm, but the demand has fallen off. Good old bark is offered at from m.160 to m.165 per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID.—The stocks are almost cleared, and German makers are only able to furnish small quantities at from m.11.50 to m.12 per kilo.

FLEMI.—The demand has increased, but prices are unaltered.

MENTHOL is dearer in neutral countries, and the German demand remains active at m.40.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed, even when the writers use a "nom de plume."

Complete and systematic indexes of the "C. & D." are presented with the last issues in June and December each year. Every subject dealt with week by week is included, and correspondents are advised to refer to these and the "C. & D. Diary" before asking the Editor for information, so as to save time.

The New Insurance Tariff.

SIR,—It appears to me that all our efforts to obtain fair remuneration for N.H.I. dispensing have failed (1) because we have left it too late in each successive year to do anything effective or representative; (2) because each chemist has hesitated to agree to resign from the panel or adopt any other course, lest a sufficient number of others would not do likewise in the limited time to make the protest effective. So I think that now is the time to recruit our forces for fairer treatment under the Tariff of 1917. I suggest that the following or similar agreement be sent to every person on the panel (the figures and dates are purely arbitrary):

In order to gain fair remuneration for N.H.I. dispensing I hereby agree to resign from the panel (such resignation to take effect as from January 1, 1917) provided (1) that 90 per cent. of those on the panel in my area and (2) a similar percentage in 75 per cent. of the total areas give a similar undertaking.

The Commissioners could not say that 90 per cent. of the chemists in 75 per cent. of the areas was not representative. The cost of the census could be met by each person signing subscribing, say, 6d., and could be taken by some Association agreed on. If the authorities were faced by the fact that 90 per cent. of the chemists in 75 per cent. of the areas threatened to resign they would agree to grant better terms, because, despite all that may be said to the contrary, only the chemists can do the dispensing.

Yours faithfully,

Chadwell Heath.

W. R. WATSON.

SIR,—There is one sentence in Mr. Edgar Jones's letter which reads as if the "ideal" had been arrived at. He says the 1916 Tariff "is just, as between chemist and chemist and between area and area." An opinion from another area may show that the Tariff is further from the ideal than previous Tariffs, and that the amount of our remuneration is still governed by the doctor. Thus:

1915.—Dr. "A" orders six-dose bottles, and chemist "A" in area "A" gets 25 per cent. on drugs and 2d. fee. Dr. "B" orders twenty-four-dose bottles, and chemist "B" in area "B" gets 25 per cent. on drugs and 3d. fee.

1916.—Chemist "A" gets 2.8d. for six doses. Chemist "B" invests four times as much as "A." but gets only 2.8d. "A" has a probable three repetitions, which would allow him to earn 11.2d. against "B's" 2.8d.

Therefore it is evident that the "ideal" has not yet been reached. The chemist is half a trader and half a professional man, and no reasonable charge under either one of these heads separately will ever give adequate remuneration. The 1916 Tariff deals with professional remuneration only, therefore a professional Tariff: the commercial side ceases with the 1915 Tariff. No adequate and just remuneration will ever be obtained, either on fees alone or on drug-profit alone. Two things must be considered:

(1) Skill pay, in which labour and time, plus duration or period of medication, is taken into account.

(2) A percentage on capital invested or used, in which the so-called establishment-charges are included; and in

general business as a whole most will agree that the average for the latter item lies between 12 and 20 per cent. out of overturn, depending on the size and nature of the business.

The new Tariff is presumably net cost in London, no consideration being shown for country chemists, who in some instances have carriage to add to cost, and in all cases the cost of packing empties and carriage thereon adds to list costs, but no allowance is made.

PHILIP, HERNE BAY. (61/17.)

Dispensers as Pharmacists.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Noblesse Oblige" (C. & D., November 27, p. 63) complains that the Council of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association asked for war badges for members who were pharmacists, but not for those who were dispensers. As members of the Association must be pharmacists, your correspondent's grievance falls to the ground. Agitation for registration without examination is waste of time now.

VERB. SAP. (57/15.)

SIR,—May I be allowed to correct the impression likely to be conveyed by your correspondent "Noblesse Oblige" by stating that no person can be nominated for membership of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association whose name does not appear on the Register of chemists and druggists? The Council has repeatedly expressed its opinion of the injustice to registered persons which would occur if all and sundry with certificates in dispensing are admitted (without examination) to the Register of chemists and druggists. So far as this Association is concerned, one of its main objects is to ensure that the dispensing at every hospital and similar institution is carried out under the supervision of a pharmacist. We contend that the art of dispensing is at least as important as the sale of poisons. Pharmacists on hospital and other Committees have been repeatedly urged to use their influence so that only pharmacists are appointed as dispensers-in-charge at these institutions. Now that the larger claim of becoming registered, and so being able to go on the panel for Insurance work is put forward, pharmacists will recognise that it is to their advantage to aid this Association in its endeavours. Any registered chemist will be gladly furnished with particulars of membership, etc., if he will apply to me.—Yours truly,

GEO. W. GIBSON,

Hon. Sec. Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association.
St. Pancras South Infirmary, N.W.

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Compliments of the Season.

"Your articles on the Insurance position in Scotland are fair and to the point."—R. G. D. (111/25.)

R. W. B. (105/39), in renewing his subscription, writes: "The C. & D. is worth much more than the 12s. 6d. I have subscribed for twenty years. I read it every week, and make practical use of nearly every issue."

"In Scotland THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is essentially the journal for assistants and apprentices, as well as for employers. The eagerness with which the master's is read by even the juvenile pill-pusher is proof that it appeals to the future race of chemists and druggists."—Scots Subscriber (57/77).

Jay Macksims="Ha'porths of Cheap Wit."

"I suppose one must not take too seriously the 'Macksims' which appear in your journal from time to time. That they are not the real article appears to be indicated by the eccentric spelling. In your last issue the writer of them has strangely confused two different things with which he has associated my name. His doing this gives me the opportunity of pointing out that the University curriculum, set forth by me twelve years ago, for providing an avenue for pharmacists to a science degree (B.Sc.) is now in force at the Manchester University. Year by year it is attracting an increasing number of students. It is very gratifying to me that this so-called 'fearsome affair' is no longer a dream, but an established fact. I only hope that my recent presentation of a pharmacist's outlook will result in an equally satisfactory realisation of the wishes of many who have laboured in the best interests of pharmacy for about two generations. But this will not be done by the retailing of ha'pennyworths of cheap wit. Your contributor's sharp intelligence, I feel sure, is capable of something more sustained and solid, and much better worth while, than his attempts at what at the best, is only two-edged paradox."—William Kirkby.

Hard Times.

M. P. S. I. (59/37) reports the following conversation in his pharmacy last Saturday:

Customer: I want one pennyworth of turpentine, "eukalyptis oil," and "campharated oil" mixed.

Chemist: One pennyworth of each, you mean?

Customer: No; a penn'orth altogether—a wee taste of each mixed.

The customer being a millworker, the chemist obliged, and on handing it over was asked for

"Now, a penn'orth of hippo wine, squills and paregoric, mixed too."

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, beginning on page 405.

Beno (544/11).—There is nothing to prevent a man and his wife witnessing the signature to a will if they are not beneficiaries under it.

Entire Drugs (60/17).—As explained in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 419, "Extracts," the Board of Customs and Excise regard extract of cascara sagrada and similar extracts unmixed as entire drugs, so that cascara tablets may be sold unstamped by registered chemists or retail vendors who are licensed to retail dutiable medicines. In a recent case one of the Revenue solicitors stated in court that the Board do not regard sugar-coating of such tablets as taking them out of the exemption.

C. B. (49/11).—The carton and label for the "—" cough and cold mixture make a claim to proprietary right in so far as the word "—" is concerned, but some doubt arises, as the mixture is apparently prepared according to a published formula. You will find on reference to "Trade-marks," *C. & D. Diary*, p. 421, that a trade-mark does not necessarily take such a preparation out of the exemption, but we are in doubt about the ——— rapid cough and cold mixture coming within that category. If the formula is not published under the title which you use we do not think the preparation is exempt.

In Doubt (58/72) asks: "Would it be within the rights of a chemist not on the panel to dispense panel prescriptions if requested to do so by a panel patient? In such a case what should be done with the prescription—tear it up or hand it over to the customer?" [There is no provision in the National Insurance Acts to penalise a non-panel chemist for dispensing in such circumstances; the transaction is one with the insured person, from whom alone the chemist can get payment. But the insured person by so acting breaks the agreement under which he enjoys the Insurance Act benefits, of which he may be deprived if he is found out. Consequently a chemist should not be a party to such infraction of the regulations.]

T. L. (88/35).—(1) Your cough-mixture, influenza-mixture, and antispasmodic-mixture labels make the preparations liable to medicine stamp-duty, subject, however, to the "known, admitted, and approved remedies" exemption, which you can secure by mentioning on the label, or on a supplementary label, either (i.) the ingredients of the preparation, or (ii.) give a reference to the published formula. The labels for mixture for the chest and lungs, blood-mixture, and stomach-mixture do not in themselves create any liability to medicine stamp-duty. Phenacetin powder for headache and neuralgia is not liable to medicine stamp-duty, because it is an entire drug; on the other hand, acetanilide coloured red and sold as headache and neuralgia powder is liable to duty because it is not a drug vended entire, the colouring making it a mixture. (2) You will find in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1915, the B.P. 1914 formulæ in imperial weights and measures. The formulæ include those only which differ in quantity from the 1898 B.P. similar preparations. In respect to all others in the 1914 B.P. you may use the latter work for the purposes of compounding.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

E. F. W. (45/23).—The flavour of coltsfoot rock and lozenges is due to tolu balsam and liquorice. Occasionally benzoin is employed in place of tolu.

R. M. G. (44/67).—BOOT-POLISH.—See *C. & D.*, October 16, p. 60.

C. H. (39/29).—BOOK ON ESSENTIAL OILS.—PARRY'S "Chemistry of Essential Oils" (Scott, Greenwood, 12s. 6d.).

C. & D. A. B. (46/48).—(1) DOSES FOR CHILDREN.—*Grey powder*: Laxative dose for a child of one year, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain; as an alternative smaller doses—for an infant up to six months, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; above that to twelve months, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain. *Calomel* is usually given in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain for two to four months, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain for four to six months, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain for six to nine months, and 1 grain for nine months and upwards. Infants tolerate larger doses of calomel than they are entitled to by theory. (2) The formula for Langford Moore's vermin-destroying powder was given in the *C. & D. Coloured Supplement*, March 15.

Analyst (44/1).—(1) IODEOSINE.—There are two varieties of iodeosine, as follows:

Iodeosine B., the sodium or potassium salt of tetra-iodo-fluoresceine, prepared by the iodation of fluoresceine in aqueous or alcoholic solution. Also known as erythrosine, erythrosine D., erythrosine B., pyrosine B., eosine bluish, eosine J., dianthine B., rose B. à l'eau, primerose soluble. Dyes wool a bluish-red.

Iodeosine G., the sodium or potassium salt of di-iodo-fluoresceine, prepared by the iodation of fluoresceine in aqueous solution. Also known as erythrosine G., dianthine G., pyrosine J., Jaune d'Orient. Dyes wool a yellowish-red.

(2) BOOKS ON ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—See *C. & D.*, August 14, p. 58.

R. S. (44/18).—The method of destroying trees to which you refer is practised, but we have had no experience as to its efficacy.

J. D. K. (30/11).—(1) COAL-SAVER.—See *C. & D.*, November 13, p. 60. (2) WHOOPING-COUGH VAPORISING-LIQUID.—Cresylic acid or cresol is used for this purpose. It is vaporised from a small water-bath.

A. E. S. (40/66).—We do not think oil of garlic represents fully garlic-juice which is being employed as an antiseptic in wound-dressing. The blistering effect of oil of garlic on the skin indicates that if used at all in a throat-spray the liquid must be very much diluted.

F. B. (57/72).—PIGMENT. HYDRARG. Co. (Guy's Hospital) consists of—

Mercuric chloride	...	...	5 gr.
Formalin	...	...	4 dr.
Glycerin of phenol to	...	...	1 oz.

Indebted (57/73).—We cannot say more to any individual in regard to LORD DERBY'S SCHEME than we have expressed generally. Read the notes in our issue of November 27, p. 38, and December 4, p. 34. It is for you and your father to determine whether or not you should take advantage of the offer now made whereby panel chemists and others connected with Insurance dispensing, and of military age, may be placed in the Reserve. At present you are exempt from military service, just as every male citizen of this country is. The provisions now made are understood to be in anticipation of probable conscription, and it is for each man to decide for himself whether he should take advantage of the present opportunity or not.

A. W. P. (60/31).—The warmth in the lozenges which you submit is due to the presence of chloroform, which is very extensively used in the manufacture of bronchial lozenges of various kinds.

Irish Chemist (90/22).—The basis of ANTI-SMUT POWDER is copper sulphate, which is used in the proportion of 1 lb. to 20 gals. of water, the seed-wheat being immersed in this. Sometimes retailers mix the copper sulphate with something else, but that simply weakens its efficacy. If, however, you want an article so that you may say it is not simply copper sulphate you can mix 1 oz. of formalin with each 14 lb. of the sulphate, which improves its efficacy.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Dec. 15, 1865

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customers. One that never fails to remove "tobacco month,"
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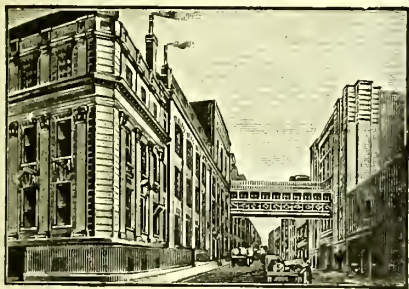
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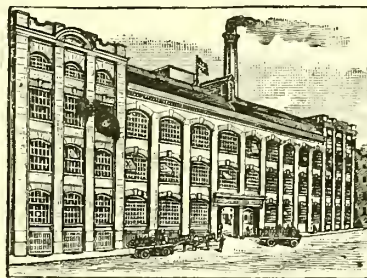


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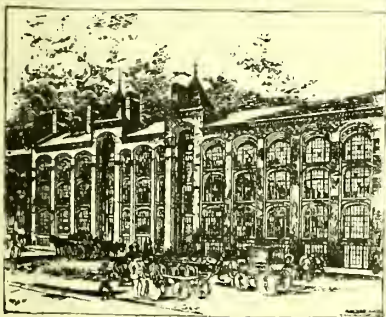
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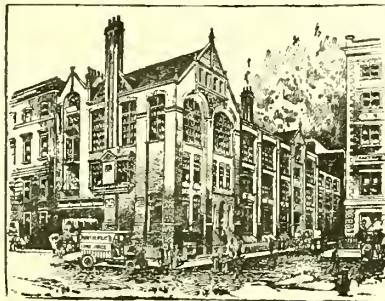
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 " Sulphur, 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " Tolut. B.P., 50 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.
Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 3 lbs. @ 17/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 17/6 lb.; unblnt. same price.
Boracic Mixture, 1 cwt. @ 56/- cwt.
Borax, 1 cwt. @ 28/6; powder 1/- extra.
Butyl-Chloral Hydras., P.B., 1 lb. @ 45/- lb.

Caffeine, P.B., 1 lb. @ 32/- lb.
 " Caffeinæ Cit., B.P., 1 lb. @ 21/- lb.
Calamina, powder, fine pink, 5 cwt. @ 11/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
Calamine, B.P., 1885, 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
Calcil Carb. Præcip., 5 cwt. @ 15/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 19/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 23/6 cwt.
 " Hydras., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
 " Hypophosph. Pur., P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/8 lb.
 " Iodid., 1 lb. @ 25/- lb.
Camphor., English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 oz. or 1/2 oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; good white, about 95% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/9 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/10 1/4 lb.
Cantharis, Russian, 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; powder 6 1/2 lb. extra.

Capsicine, soluble, 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.
Carbo Animalis or Lenzl, powder or lump, 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3 1/4 lb.
Cardamoms, 28 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 25/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 20/- lb.
Cera Alba, B.P., White Moon., 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/9 1/4 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/10 1/4 lb.; 1 oz. 1/2 oz. tabs., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 1/4 lb.

Ceril Oxalas, 7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.
Cetaceum, No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.;
Chloral Hydras Cryst., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 15/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 16/- lb.
Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
Chloroform, pure, B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 2/8 lb.
Cocaine Hydrochlor., B.P., 25 ozs. @ 13/6 oz.; 4 oz. @ 14/6; 1 oz. @ 15/3 oz.
Codeina, 1 oz. @ 25/6 oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 21/- oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph., 1 oz. @ 22/- oz.

Colocynth, Apple, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
Composition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 62/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
Conf. Sennæ, P.B., 14 lbs. @ 11 1/2 d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/0 1/4 lb.
Cort. Aurant. Exot. Shreds, 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
 " Cinchon. Rub. (Quill), 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
 " Ulmi Fulvæ, Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
Cream of Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 195/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
Creasote, Beechwood, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9/- lb.

Creta c. Camph., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " Gall. Pulv., in sacks, 10 cwt. @ 7/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 9/3 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1 1/2 d. lb.
 " Præparata, 7 lbs. in box @ 1/- each.
Cubebæ, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.

Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.;
 " Sincroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
 " Cinchonæ (Rubræ) Conc., 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/-
 " Senegæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.

Emp. Spread, 12 yards x 16 ins. adhesive, 4/-;
 " Bellad. B.P.C., Green @ 19/3; Corat.
 " Saponis @ 8/3; Picls Co. @ 8/3; Plumbi
 " @ 6/8; Resinæ @ 4/11; Robosans @ 7/9;
 " Saponis, B.P., @ 6/8.

Emp. Picis, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " Plumbi, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
 " Resinæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " Roborans, 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Emulsion Ol. Morrhuæ, 5 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
 " Eserine Sulph., in 15-grain tubes, 7/- each.
Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 13/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 14/- lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

Ess. Limonis (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 4/9 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

Ess. Moschi (not artificial), 5 lbs. @ 12/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/3 lb.

Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 3/- lb.; Bergamot, 3/- lb.

Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
 " Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

Ess. Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb.

Ext. Belladonnæ Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 13/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 14/3 lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.

Ext. Cannab. Ind., Alc., B.P., 1 lb. @ 54/- lb.
Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/6 lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/8 1/2 lb.

Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.; Solid, P.B., 4 lbs. @ 25/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 26/6 lb.

Ext. Gent., P.B., solid, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.

Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
Ext. Hamamelis Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.

Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 8/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.

Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 28/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 28/6 lb.

Ext. Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 8 1/2 d. lb.
Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.

Ext. Opil Solid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 72/- lb.
Ext. Opil Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.

Ext. Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 7/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.

Ext. Sarsæ Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.

Ferri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.

Ferri Carb., 14 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
Ferri et Quininae Cit., P.B., 100 oss. @ 11 1/2 d. oss.; 25 oss. @ 1/- oss.

Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 17/6; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.

Ferrum Redact., 80%, 28 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.

Flor. Anth. Exot., 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
Fol. Buchu, oval, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
Fol. Sennæ Alex. parv., 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

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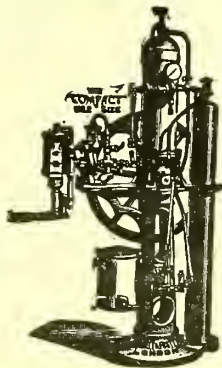
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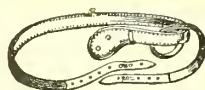
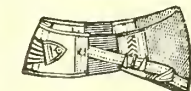
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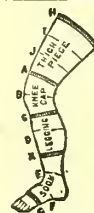
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ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.

And two other Warehouses.

Telephones: North 1344, 1345.

Telegrams: "Assorted London."

CHEMISTS

PLEASE NOTE.

NO EXTRA STOCK.

NO RESPONSIBILITY.

NO TROUBLE.

HANDSOME PROFIT.

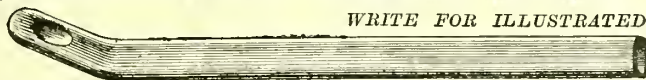
Why not add to your income without trouble and without extra stock? There must be many among your customers who, known to you, wear an **ARTIFICIAL LIMB** or other **APPLIANCE**. Advise them to come to us. We are makers of the highest class of Limbs and Appliances, and no time or effort is spared to make each case a success. Simply send us a card to say that you have mentioned our name to Mr. or Mrs. —, of —, or send their name and address, and we will forward them a catalogue. In either case, should business result, we credit you with a substantial commission from 10 to 25% according to the nature of instrument supplied, and a cheque is sent on the 1st of the month following. We should be pleased to supply you with catalogues in English, French, or German, for distribution, and give any information you may require.

J. & E. FERRIS, 33 MUSEUM STREET, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

PORGES, 12 B^d. Magenta, PARIS.

Manufacturers of HIGH-CLASS Elastic Gum and India Rubber Surgical Instruments.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE



"THE FLAT PROSTATIC CATHETER."

STERILIZABLE. Warranted Durable. In Black or Brown, Blond Gold, White and Grey ("the Flexible Metal").

W. EDWARDS & SON,

157 Queen Victoria Street,

239 & 240 Upper Thames Street,

LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DEALERS IN

Proprietary Medicines & Druggists' Sundries

English, American, French, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION,

Burchell's Anodyne Necklaces; Ford's Balsam of Horehound; Bertelli's Catramin Pills, &c.; Bovinine, a perfect Invalids' Food; Pacita, remedy for Horses, Dogs, &c.; Balm of Bethesda; C. & A. Oldridge's Balm of Columbia; Gombault's Veterinary Preparations; the Oleusaban Eucalyptus Disinfectants; Clark's Neuralgic Tincture; Ibeson's Foot Rot Ointment; Woolley's Candy; Digena Tea; Seymour, Hamilton & Co.'s Preparations.

Special Agents for the Concentrated Liquors and other preparations of Messrs. Fletcher & Fletcher.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

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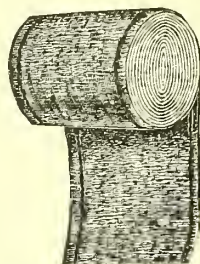
Telegraphic Address—"MEDICINES, CENT, LONDON."

Agencies undertaken on advantageous terms for Proprietary Articles and other goods.

Telephones No. 5698 Central & No. 285 Bank.

CRÉPE BANDAGES. BRITISH MAKE.

LIGHT AND
COMFORTABLE
TO WEAR.



ELASTIC,
BUT CONTAINS
NO RUBBER.

Fig. 1331—The "Saffron" Crêpe Bandages, fast edges, 5½ yards long when stretched out—

	Medium substance for ordinary wear	Stout	Width	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
per doz.	6/10	8/-	8/9	10/6	12/4	14/4	16/-	

Full directions for use with each Bandage.

Cotton Elastic Web Bandage ... per doz. yards, 2 in. 3/10, 2½ in. 5/-, 3 in. 6/-
Leg Bandage, 3 yards long, fitted with tapes, ready for use, each 1/8

The "Empire" Elastic Hosiery.

Cotton Elastic, ordinary quality, for hard wear ... per pair 3/10 3/- 3/- 3/3
Stockings. Knee Caps. Anklets. Leggings.
5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices. Carriage paid on orders of £2 and upwards.

We are the right House for British-made Goods. Catheters, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot Water Bottles, Injection Syringes, Pessaries, Sponge Bags, Trusses, Water Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheetting; and every description of Rubber Goods.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE.

OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.


BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.,
91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

RENDELL'S

SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK** are upon each box thus:

Registered
Trade Mark, 
without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

W. J. Rendell
No. 182,688

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of W. J. RENDELL, "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL
INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,
15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

The Original and only Genuine

Allcock's**POROUS PLASTERS**

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters
Allcock's Corn and
Bunion Plasters
Brandreth's Pills

*The
Three
Reliables.*



"Sold all round the World."

ON P.A.T.A.
LIST.

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on
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ALLCOCK . . .
MANUFACTURING . . .
COMPANY . . .
 22 Hamilton Sq.,
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PEERLESS TEATS**PURE SEAMLESS TRANSPARENT RUBBER.**

British-made Goods of Superior
Quality and Finish. Early orders to
ensure prompt delivery are advised.
Retail trade supplied through Whole-
sale Druggists' Sundry Houses only.

PEERLESS SEAMLESS RUBBER CO., LTD.*Wholesale and Export only.***WORKS and OFFICES—RICHMOND, SURREY.****USE
BRITISH
PRODUCTS.****NEPENTHE.**

When the prices of nearly all sedatives and hypnotics have advanced considerably, we may be pardoned for calling attention to the fact that the price of "Nepenthe" remains unaltered.

THE SAFEST AND BEST PREPARATION OF OPIUM.**NEPENTHE** in 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

GLYCEROLE OF NEPENTHE (eight times the single strength) for hypodermic injection. In 1 oz. bottles.
NEPENTHE SUPPOSITORIES in four strengths. Equivalent to $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 grain Morphia.

The word "Nepenthe" is registered under the Trade Marks Act, and is our exclusive property.
 No substitute may be dispensed when "Nepenthe" is ordered in a prescription.

FERRIS & COMPY., LTD., BRISTOL.**DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.**

CLEAR BLUE TINTED.—3 and 4 oz., 6 and 8 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz.
 Plain or graduated.

BEST QUININE, TINTED.—3 and 4 oz., 6 and 8 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz.
 Plain or graduated.

WHITE PHIALS.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz. Plain or teaspoons.

BLUE LOTION BOTTLES.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz.,
 6 oz., 8 oz., 12 oz.

PANEL BOTTLES.
 We send six gross assortment or otherwise, carriage paid within
 seven miles, and to certain stations. Particulars on application.

CORKS.
 Good quality. No advance in price: 6 and 8 oz. bottles, 9d. per
 gross in 6 gross bags. Vials 6d. per gross in 3 gross bags.

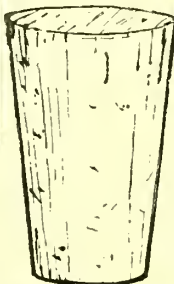
I. ISAACS & CO.,

108 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.

Or ISLINGTON BOTTLE COMPANY, 7 New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Orders sent to either establishment have attention.

Established 100 Years.

**CORKS for
CHEMISTS**

6 & 8 oz., 1 inch long.

"N.I." Quality	4½d. per gross
"1st"	7d. " "
"G.A.O."	9d. " "
"S.C.E."	1/3 " "

Plus 5 % War advance.

MITCHELLS, Ltd. THE CORK
 FIRM
 LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

10/-
 worth
 delivered free
 in British Isles.

Malt Extract

Place your orders with

CALDER'S

Your own label
on
bottles fitted with
patent antiseptic cap.

MALT EXTRACT.

LOWEST PRICES
ON APPLICATION.

MALT EXTRACT with Cod Liver Oil.

Owing to the increased price of
Cod Liver Oil, the prices for Malt
and Oil are varying somewhat.
Write for our special quotation.

Only the finest barley is used,
and the malt is carefully con-
centrated by the latest process.

Not a particle of CALDER'S
Extract is sold until it has been
tested by Analysis as to purity
and strength.

Every bottle of CALDER'S
Extract is hermetically sealed
by a patent antiseptic cap,
ensuring that the contents reach
the consumer in excellent condition.

Only the finest Cod Liver Oil is used.

May a representative call
and give you fuller details?

CALDER'S YEAST COMPANY, LIMITED.

1, Peckham Grove, S.E.; 20, Lloyd's Row, E.C. LONDON.

Calder House, Bath Lane, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

66, Victoria Street, MANCHESTER.

10a, George Street, EDINBURGH.

25, Bond Street, LEEDS.

Albert Street, BIRMINGHAM.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., **MUST BE PREPAID** (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion **REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.**

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary by telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done

PROVIDED the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 3617 Central (3 lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

BEST RESULTS EVERY WEEK!

← That is what advertisers in The Chemist and Druggist Supplement secure. Not indefinite returns from spasmodic and inflated circulation, but regular, steady success—the best possible in the Drug Trade. It gives

THE PUBLICITY IT PAYS TO PAY FOR.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone Number: City 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—MIDDLESEX (Within Easy Distance of London).—Essentially Dispensing and good-class Family Business; price about £800; net income £300 per annum; further details on application.

2.—NORTHERN SUBURB.—Retail and Dispensing, together with Optical; much let down and for sale owing to the vendor being unable to give it his attention; returns last year, under Assistant, between £1,050 and £1,100; gross profit £437; valuation terms entertained; a young man with energy would soon augment the turnover.

3.—KENSINGTON (Near).—Busy Retail, including N.H.I. Dispensing; returns about £1,300; net profit £400; rent £100; sublet £67, leaving the business premises and comfortable residence; cash required about £1,000, or reasonable offer entertained.

4.—LONDON, S.W. (Main Thoroughfare).—Good middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, returning about £1,800 per annum, at fair prices; well-appointed, double-fronted shop, handsomely fitted and well stocked; comfortable residence; terms, valuation, plus £50 for goodwill.

5.—LONDON, N. (Main Shopping Thoroughfare).—Price about £550, which is approximately the value of stock and fixtures; returns £900 to £1,000; gross profit 50 per cent.; double-fronted shop, corner position; rent £62; trams and buses pass the door; must sell at once.

6.—LONDON SUBURB.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in good middle-class district; returns £650; present hands 21 years; good house and garden; new lease; no immediate opposition; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures.

7.—LONDON, W.—Retail, Dispensing, and Optical Business, situate in pleasant locality; well-fitted shop and ample stock; returns between £950 and £1,000; the business admits of extension; full investigation courted; price £450.

8.—ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, with small capital at command, for half-share in old-established Business, with Branch; net profit £500; good scope for increasing trade with energy.

9.—Lincs (Death Vacancy).—To be sacrificed for £80, an old-established Business; held by the late owner upwards of 30 years; rent £25, which includes a residence of 6 rooms; must sell before end of year; an excellent opening present for a man with small capital.

10.—SUSSEX.—Light Retail and Dispensing, situate in main business thoroughfare; net income, after paying all expenses, £500 (proof given); price £750.

11.—EASY DISTANCE OF LONDON (Market Town).—Vendor obliged to relinquish on account of illness; good-class Family, Retail, and Dispensing, with Photographic Sundries; returns about £1,000; rent £28; held on long lease; valuation terms.

12.—BIRKENHEAD.—Good medium-class Retail and Dispensing, with Family connection; returns average £500; rent £32; price about £350.

13.—HOME COUNTY.—Attractive, well-appointed Pharmacy, situate in good district; returns, present rate, £2,000, at fair prices; terms, goodwill £150 and valuation of stock and fixtures.

14.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Sacrifice for immediate Sale. Cash Retail trade, chiefly ready money; returns £1,050, increasing; net profit £350; rent £19 10s.; price £650, about the value of stock and fixtures.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,
73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester."

Telephone 1934.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S.,

GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL VALUATIONS.
NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE.

£1,100 returns.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Good-class, increasing Light Retail; fine double-fronted shop in medium-sized town; price £600, or nominal goodwill and stock and fixtures at valuation.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Light Family Retail, much neglected until recently; now doing over £9 weekly, and capable of much increase; price £250, or stock and fixtures at valuation.

LANCASHIRE.—Very much neglected, good-class Retail in consequence of long illness of owner; good house and shop; stock and fixtures worth about £500.

£1,100 returns.—YORKSHIRE.—Good medium-class Retail in prosperous town of 50,000; best position in town; vendor, joining the Army, will sell or entertain Partner; plenty of scope for Optics or Dentistry; price simply valuation of stock and fixtures, from £500 to £600.

£600 returns.—LANCS.—Light Family Retail; vendor, during an occupancy of nearly 30 years, has made enough to retire on, and gives little personal attention; there is less opposition than ever, and any young, pushing man would find this a sound investment; price £220.

£1,400 returns.—YORKSHIRE.—First-class Retail and Dispensing, in fashionable town; good position; old-established; very sound investment; about £1,100.

We have cash Buyers for businesses from
£500 to £5,000.

Valuations conducted upon the shortest notice
at moderate fees.

BERDOE & FISH

VALUERS & TRANSFER AGENTS,

35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, City.

Telephone: 1809 CENTRAL.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—HOME COUNTY (35 Miles Out).—First-class Dispensing and Retail Business in most desirable town; returns £1,200; excellent profits; plenty of scope; good house, etc.; price £700, or £100 and valuation; personally recommended.

2.—YORKS (West Riding).—Middle-class Business in large Manufacturing town; returns over £1,000; net profit £350; very low rent; good premises, pleasantly situated; price £650, little more than valuation.

3.—LINGS (Market Town).—Light Family Retail Business, with own Specialities; returns about £1,350, increasing; large double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; low rent; price £900.

4.—CHESHIRE (Border of).—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business in small town; returns about £1,200; net profit £300; double-fronted shop, fully stocked; price £650.

5.—WILTS.—Unopposed Light Country Retail, with Mineral Waters; returns £1,200; net profit £300 clear; large house and garden; stock worth £650; price £700.

6.—NORFOLK.—Good-class Business, in large town; neglected; returns £800; plenty of scope; corner position; low rent; price £350; £100 can remain; strongly recommended.

7.—LONDON, S.W. (Busy Main Road).—Good medium-class Retail, increasing; returns £1,500; low rent, fine corner shop; stock and fixtures worth £1,000; price £800; owner on active service.

8.—SURREY (Suburb).—Good-class Light Family Retail, pleasantly situated; returns £1,450; good profits; attractive Pharmacy, fully stocked; price £850, or valuation terms; books properly kept.

9.—LONDON (Northern Heights).—Middle-class suburban Retail; returns about £1,100 under manager; good profits; books properly kept; price £650; personally inspected.

STOCKTAKINGS.

We undertake stocktaking on a very low scale of commission or in agreed fixed fee, and also price out Chemists' own stocktakings. Please apply for our terms.

Businesses Wanted. Buyers Waiting.

PARSON C. BAKER

1 MOUNTFIELD ROAD, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY, N.

Recommended by—

BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.
MEGGESON & CO., LTD.
BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

Tel. No. Finchley 812.

All correspondence should be addressed as above.

And at 174 VICTORIA ST., S.W., Ph.C. Tel. No. Victoria 27.

Valuer to Association of Manufacturing Chemists, has Businesses for Disposal on East, South, and West Coasts, besides numerous others in various parts of the country.

Several Pharmacists are disposing of very desirable concerns that they may be able to join the Forces abroad. Purchasers are requested to send particulars of their requirements and the amount of capital they are willing to invest. No charge whatever to purchasers.

P. C. B. makes a speciality of examinations and reports on businesses on behalf of purchasers and arranges the transfer on very moderate terms.

Valuations for Sale, Probate, or Account are promptly attended to and personally conducted, whether in town or country. All communications are strictly confidential, and correspondence is invited.

Purchasers are strongly advised not to purchase any business which is not allowed to be investigated by an experienced expert.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS,
AND EXPERT STOCKTAKERS,

45A MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Telegraphic Address: "Tomtom."

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

HOME County.—Immediate Purchaser desired for all-round Country Business; main street; good house and garden; moderate rental; lease 8 years unexpired; part could be utilised for Dental and Optical; takings over £1,100, increasing, at good prices; few Patents; very little booking; good reasons for selling. 112/22, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Profitable Business for Sale; handy to Liverpool and Manchester; best stand in a growing town; only three Chemists to 16,000 inhabitants; present returns £12 per week; modern Shop, convenient house; rent £40; a rare chance for a young man; vendor is getting on in years; Price £220. "Retire" (113/22), Office of this Paper.

LONDON (First-class Suburb).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returning £2,500; the shop is large, modern, elegantly fitted, and heavily stocked, in fact, everything is much above the average; price £1,800; cash purchasers only treated with. Apply, "Tenax" (115/24), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Established 10 years; average returns last three years £930; Light Retail and Prescribing; all the year round Cash business; not a season trade only; splendidly fitted and stocked; price £600. "Genuine" (113/26), Office of this Paper.

YORKS (East Riding).—High-class Retail and Dispensing; capable of considerable increase; now under management. For valuation of stock and fixtures address, 112/21, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (W.R.).—A good-class Dispensing Business for Sale; returns about £1,100; good profits; house and shop in best position. For particulars apply, 113/2, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale.—Drug Store; suit unregistered man; working-class neighbourhood; no opposition; present occupier 26 years; no reasonable offer refused; cause of selling, retiring from business. 107/34, Office of this Paper.

GOOD opening for qualified Chemist; owing to death of proprietor; established 30 years in good neighbourhood; rent and price very low. Apply for particulars, Battle, Son & Maltby, Lincoln.

INVENTOR in London wishes to Sell his first-class, well-introduced household proprietary articles, in daily demand; no special skill or knowledge required; can be worked by anyone has a Side-line; trivial outlay for plant, etc.; large profits; thoroughly *bona-fide* going concern; only £100 required for formulae, connection, etc. 112/24, Office of this Paper.

LOCK-UP Shop at small inclusive rental, near London; very profitable, mostly Prescribing; totally unopposed in large village of 5,000 inhabitants; suit qualified or unqualified; present hands over seven years; every facility given for thorough investigation; for quick sale £60 or valuation; satisfactory reasons for disposal. 41 Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

SMART, well-fitted Pharmacy in the West End for immediate Sale; sole reason for disposal, lack of capital; any reasonable offer will be entertained. Write, "A. H. S.," "Lexden," Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.

AGENCIES.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

DUTCH firm, with good connection among all Chemists and Druggists in Holland, desires sole Agencies for British firms; highest references. A. Bamberger & Son, Groningen, Holland.

MEDICINAL Oil Merchant and Bottler, own travelling, with commodious central premises, on account of the war desires suitable Agency for Glasgow district. 111/29, Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

CHEMIST'S Shop and Parlour to be Let; prominent corner position, facing public baths; old established; low rent; dwelling-rooms if required. Apply, 13 Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, or to G. M. Gates, 15 Walbrook, E.C.

COMMODIOUS Shop and Storage in central part of the City of York; very suitable for Branch establishment; in best thoroughfare. Apply, Box A. M. W., "Yorkshire Herald" Office, York.

FOR SALE.

ADDRESSOGRAPH; good condition; complete with two cabinets, Setting Case, large stock Liuks and Type. Offers, 59/3, Office of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND Shopfittings for Sale, cheap; Dispensing-screen, 7½ ft. long, with 5 Showcases and mirror in centre, also Counters, Drawers, and Wall-case. Hart & Co., 38 Corn Market, Derby.

TWO small self-adding Cash Registers for Sale; both in good condition. Write, "C. H.," 65 Packington Street, Essex Road, N.

WHAT offers? 20-lb. tin Ol. Menth. Pip., American, original tin; 3 Winchester Tr. Opil B.P.; 6 Winchester Tr. Opil Aquos; whole or part. Hebditch, Chemist, Selby.

WHAT offers? 70 dozen 4-oz. Cheltenham, plug stoppers, filled with Sod. Phosph. Pur. Mortimer, Chemist, Harrogate.

PARTNERSHIPS.

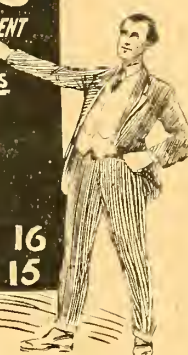
WANTED, Partner in Wholesale Drug and Sundry Business; Limited company; must have £500 capital to go into the business; entire indoor charge given; salary £3 a week; must be good Bookkeeper. 112/15, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

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RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK DEC 4 1915

NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
TRAVELLER	26
ASSIST!	21
QUAL. ASSIST!	20
REPRESENTATIVE	16
LADY DISPENSER	15

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

ALDERSHOT.—One or two unqualified Assistants. State particulars, with salary (outdoors), to Williams & Litchfield, Pharmacists.

BEDFORD.—Wanted (January 1), Junior Assistant (unqualified) for Counter, Window-dressing, and N.H.I. Dispensing, easy hours; good salary; outdoors. Anthony & Son, 48 High Street, Bedford.

BIRMINGHAM.—Capable Assistant required for Light Retail and Dispensing. Please give full particulars in first letter (unanswered applications respectfully declined), Bramleys, 87 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

BOGNOR.—Unqualified Assistant, with good knowledge of Photography and Dispensing, wanted at once; must be unfit for service; in- or out-doors. Apply, giving experience, etc., to Long & Strickland, Chemists, Bognor.

BRIGHTON.—Capable Assistant, qualified and ineligible for Army preferred, for high-class Retail and Dispensing business. Please give full particulars, in first letter, and enclose photograph, Parris & Greening 105 Church Road, Hove.

CANTERBURY.—Assistant wanted, chiefly for Dispensing; over military age or ineligible; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, and photo, to E. Bing & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Canterbury.

CHELTENHAM.—Wanted, Assistant; quick and accurate Dispenser, used to first-class business. Particulars and salary required. Thomas, Saxby & M'Ine, Ltd., College Pharmacy, Bath Road, Cheltenham.

EASTBOURNE.—Wanted, about the end of the year, unqualified Assistant (outdoors) for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; comfortable berth for suitable man; easy hours; one over military age or ineligible for Army preferred. Address, G. A. Harmer, Eastbourne.

GLAMORGAN.—Exceptional opportunity for capable, energetic, qualified Manager; good salary and a liberal interest in profits offered. 113/29, Office of this Paper.

GLAMORGAN.—Experienced unqualified Assistant wanted; single; preferably one ineligible for service; lady experienced in Dispensing not objected to. State experience, age, and salary required, Williams, Chemist, Maesteg.

KENSINGTON.—Competent Assistant required, with previous Dispensing experience; outdoors; two Assistants employed. Particulars of previous engagements, age, height, salary expected, and when disengaged to 113/30, Office of this Paper.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Market Town).—Wanted, qualified Assistant to Manage small Family and Agricultural business for widow; indoors; comfortable home and surroundings; easy hours and duties; half-day closing weekly. Please give usual particulars, references, salary required, etc.; if convenient send returnable photo (outdoor applications entertained). Mrs. Driffeld, Chemist, Spilsby.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant for West-End Dispensing business. 112/59, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Good Assistant required; also lady Dispenser; outdoors. Apply, Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

LONDON (Suburb).—Assistant; also a Junior; male or female; Whole- or Part-time; outdoors; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; salary offered an improvement on last permanent berth. State usual particulars, salary expected, and when disengaged, 113/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Assistant wanted for Counter; whole day off one week and half-day the next week alternately. State age, experience, references, salary required, and when disengaged, in first letter, or apply personally, to Bishop & Vincent, 460 Holloway Road, London, N.

LONDON, N.W.—Manager wanted (at once) for Light Retail business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; good salary and commission; moderate hours. Apply, "Chemist," 35 Churchway, Euston Road, N.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Capable Dispenser (lady or gentleman): outdoors; salary £2 10s. weekly; hours 8.30 to 8.30, Saturdays, 9.30, Sunday duty every third, 6 to 8 p.m. E. F. Strickland, 508 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—An Assistant wanted for good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, with usual particulars, to Tupholme & Son, 1 Colcherne Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Manager for progressive Cash business; permanent and lucrative berth for a capable man; married man about 40 preferred. 113/290, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Assistant (Junior); unqualified; must be experienced in Dispensing; ineligible for Army; easy hours. Full particulars of experience, etc., to G. W. Gray, Pharmacist, 194 Holland Park Avenue, W.

LUTON.—Assistant, lady or gentleman; unqualified; outdoors; Counter and Dispensing; no Sunday duty. State salary required, good references essential, Cooker, Post Office Pharmacy, Dunstable Road, Luton, Beds.

LUTON.—Wanted (immediately), Junior Assistant, lady or gentleman, for Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply, Joseph T. Sunman & Son, Chemists, 43 Wellington Street, Luton.

MANCHESTER.—Assistant wanted (unqualified), for Dispensing and Light Retail. Please give full particulars, in first letter, age, experience, salary required, also references, to Bushby, Stockport Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Experienced unqualified Assistant wanted for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; outdoors. Apply, R. G. Edwards, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Fallowfield.

MANCHESTER.—Unqualified Assistant wanted, also Junior or Improver for the New Year; lady or gentleman; oblige with fullest particulars, salary, etc. Address, "M.P.S.," 104 Claremont Road, Pendleton.

NEAR Birmingham.—Lady Assistant wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing business; wages 58s. weekly; reasonable hours. Rex Allen, Chemist, West Bromwich.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Qualified Assistant required for good-class Light Retail; outdoors; easy berth; country district; hours 9 to 7; half-holiday weekly. Apply, Wilsou, Chemist, Corbridge-on-Tyne.

SALISBURY.—Assistant (lady or gentleman) wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing; indoors; comfortable post; easy hours; progressive salary. Please state experience, references, and salary required, D. Lewis, Pharmacist, Tisbury, Salisbury.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Assistant required; experienced; permanency, with good salary. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

SOUTH WALES (Seaside Resort).—Wanted, qualified Manager, with knowledge of Photography and Optics, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Enclose photograph and full particulars first letter to F. E. Duck, John Street, Porthcawl, Glam.

SOUTH WALES.—Wanted, immediately, reliable Assistant (not eligible for military service), or lady Dispenser and Book-keeper; good salary to the right person; no Sunday duty; half-holiday Thursday; hours 9 to 8, Saturday 10.50. Please give full particulars first letter, age, experience, salary required, etc., to Francis, Chemist, New Tredegar.

SOUTHSEA.—Locum Tenens wanted (immediately) for good middle-class business, with N.H.I.; a good and reliable man will be favourably dealt with. Apply, with references and full particulars, to Barlow, 2 Palmerston Road, Southsea.

STOWMARKET.—Mr. Gostling has a vacancy for an Assistant; the business is a Light Retail and Dispensing one; hours 8.30 till 7, Saturdays 9; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duties; no heavy work; lady or gentleman; outdoors. Apply, usual particulars.

WORTHING.—Dispenser (lady) wanted; one who has had experience at the Dispensing Counter of a Chemist preferred; good opportunity to acquire thorough Dispensing knowledge; berth outdoors. Please give all particulars, age, salary, etc., in first letter, to H. Reynolds, Pharmacist, Broadway, West Worthing.

YORKS (West Riding).—Qualified Assistant wanted; short hours. State full particulars, in first letter, Moxon, Chemist, Eldon Street, Barnsley.

YORKSHIRE (Midland).—Wanted, unqualified Assistant; Ex-tractor; view Partnership or otherwise. "Dearue" (113/16), Office of this Paper.

A FIRM of Medical Men in the Stockport district require the services of an experienced lady Dispenser. Apply, giving full particulars of age, previous experience, and wage required, to "J.," c/o J. C. Arnfield & Sons, Ltd., Stockport.

A N Assistant for an Agricultural and good-class Retail business in a market town; married man not objected to. Give full particulars to "Enquirer" (113/15), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT wanted (unqualified) for Richmond (Surrey) branch; comfortable hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, personally or by letter, giving full particulars, stating age, salary required, and when disengaged, Coppen Bros., Ltd., Head Office, 12½ Carey Street, Westminster.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; Whole- or Part-time; Stock and Dispensing; must be a good worker; quick Store trade. Please send full particulars and salary required, "Salix" (116/10), Office of this Paper.

B RANCH Manager wanted (at once); qualified; married; good-class business; free house. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, experience, references, and salary required, George & Welch, Pharmacists, Worcester.

B OUTALLS, LTD., London, W.C., require qualified man as Branch Manager. Apply, by letter or personally, Boutalls, Ltd., 150 Southampton Row, W.C.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed o/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

RETURNING PHOTOS, Etc.

Advertisers in this Section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants with a stamped addressed envelope for reply are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

COMPETENT reliable Assistant; duties mainly Dispensing. Salary required and references (no Sunday work), Kennedy, Chemist, 2 Park Road, Liverpool.

DISPENSER.—Reliable and competent man wanted, first week in January; in- or out-doors; busy country town. Hart, Ph.C., Ross.

DISPENSER wanted at once; must be quick and accurate, accustomed to first-class work. State age, experience, and salary required, by letter, to John Atkins, Chemist, 109 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

ELDERLY qualified Assistant required, mostly for N.H.I. Dispensing; comfortable permanency; easy hours. State when at liberty and salary required, 113/291, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. W. Pickard, 3 West Kensington Terrace, W.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted (indoors). Part-time or lady entertained, for stock and assist at Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to F. Wilde, 100 Brompton Road, S.W.

LADY Dispenser required at once by medical man; Dispensing qualification; live out; good references; hours and work not heavy; country town; no bookkeeping; previous knowledge of Surgery Dispensing preferred. State salary required, "A. Z." (107/31), Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant; one with knowledge of Dispensing preferred. L. Apply, F. P. Watson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 6 Balgait, Lincoln.

LADY Assistants, unqualified, required by Company Chemists in Drug Department, or to assist in Dispensing; no night or Sunday duty; live out. Applicants must state age, experience, and salary required to Martyn's Stores, Ltd., 26 Queen Street, Wolverhampton.

LADY Dispenser, thoroughly reliable, wanted at once for country Doctor's practice; good salary to suitable applicant. All particulars to Dr. A. E. Kerr, Petworth, Sussex.

MANAGER required about December 28 for small market town; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business; must be good Counterman and Prescriber, and understand the Agricultural side. Apply, with full particulars as to salary and experience, to Holme, Chemist, Wallingford, Berks. Applicants not answered in three days declined.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, require a capable Pharmacist as Manager; easy hours; good and progressive salary, with excellent prospects.

QUALIFIED Dispenser required for West-End Stores; short hours; close at 1 o'clock Saturdays; salary to commence 50s. Apply, by letter, with particulars, to "H. H. M.," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

QUALIFIED Dispenser required, ineligible for the Army; hours approximately 8.45 to 6.30; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving particulars of age, experience, and salary required, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Union Street, Plymouth.

QUALIFIED Chemist wanted; elderly man preferably. Apply, with full particulars and references, Wade, Chemist, Llanelly.

QUALIFIED Chemist for Manchester district wanted at once; easy work, suitable to elderly gentleman. Apply, "Combs," o/o John Quilliam & Co., Ltd., Canterbury Works, Manchester.

VACANCY for Junior in North London Pharmacy; live in; comfortable home; time off daily; half-day weekly; healthy suburb; suit lady or gentleman. Apply, J. S. Jenkin, Chemist and Optician, 352 High Road, Wood Green, London N.

WANTED (at once), lady Assistant or Junior in Chemist's business; outdoors; weekly half-holiday. Apply, stating salary and experience, to 111/8, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified Managing Assistant for small Lancashire Manufacturing town, to live out; good Counterman and Window-dresser; used to Insurance Dispensing; must be steady and obliging. State age and salary required, Halsteads, Chemists, Rishton, near Blackburn.

WANTED, immediately, competent Locum for Country business; also an all-round Assistant; outdoors; hours 8 to 7.30, 1 p.m. Thursdays, 10 p.m. Saturdays. Apply, with full particulars, to V. W. Meacham, Chemist, Ledbury.

WANTED, Assistant, over military age, for Retail and Dispensing; also Junior, not eligible for military service. Apply, with references, etc., Mason & Co., Cash Chemists, 80 King Street, South Shields.

WANTED Manager for Chemist's Store; Midlands; qualification unnecessary as no poisons are sold; salary and commission; remunerative position for capable man, who will receive every consideration; hours short and no heavy work. "Camp" (112/1), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Junior Assistant for good-class Dispensing business; good salary to suitable man. Please state when disengaged, salary required, etc., J. W. Feltwell, 91 Hammersmith Road, West Kensington, W.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

ABERDEEN.—Drug Traveller wanted, ineligible for military service, to take the place temporarily of a man joining the Forces. 60/47, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, Assistant, age about 25; hours of business short. Apply, giving particulars of experience and salary required, to Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol.

NORTH of England District.—Wanted, smart man for Despatch department; also Departmental Manager for Sundries, well acquainted with Soothers, Teats, Feeding-bottles, and Packed Goods essential. Send fullest particulars, in confidence, 55/74, Office of this Paper.

CAPSULE Maker, experienced in hand-made Gelatine Capsules, required as Foreman of the department; permanency; good wages. Apply, stating age, experience, and full particulars to the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove.

COUNTERMEN, experienced Wets and Dries; also Packers; good wages and permanency for suitable men. Apply, Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close.

DRY and Chemical Counter hands required at once. Apply, Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., High Street South, East Ham.

EXPERIENCED girls required for a leading house of Wholesale Druggists in the City; good wages and a permanency to suitable girls. 45/68, Office of this Paper.

GENERAL Warehouse Manager; about 35; important post to be filled in London Export Druggists; first-class experience in controlling large staff, and regulating despatch of goods, together with good all-round experience of the business, indispensable. Apply, stating commencing salary expected, to 62/40, Office of this Paper.

INSTRUMENTS.—Wanted, a gentleman to Manage the Instrument Department of a Wholesale house in the provinces; must be capable of measuring and fitting Artificial Limbs and Orthopaedic Appliances, and also have a thorough knowledge of the Management of the Instrument business. Apply, giving fullest particulars as to experience, salary required, etc., 59/64, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Assistant required; one accustomed to the examination of Foods containing sugar preferred. Apply, stating experience, age, and salary required, 37/4, Office of this Paper.

LADY Clerks (age about 20) wanted for Wholesale; knowledge of the trade necessary. Write, stating experience, salary expected, etc., "J. K.," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant required as Checker in Drug Room; comfortable permanency. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

SALESMAN and Manager wanted in a Wholesale General Warehouse; must have full knowledge of Fancy Perfumery, Soaps, etc., and be non-eligible for military service. Write, giving full particulars as to age, salary required, and experience, 115/22, Office of this Paper.

SAVORY & MOORE require (immediately) a Pharmaceutical Laboratory hand. State age, experience, wages, etc., to Manager, 145 New Bond Street, W.

TABLETS.—Foreman Tablet hand required on Government work; permanency and good remuneration to competent man. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to 59/66, Office of this Paper.

TOWN Traveller wanted. Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars, Sangers, 258 Euston Road.

VACANCY occurs in the Analytical Laboratory of a London Wholesale house for an Analytical Assistant (either sex). Please state age and give full particulars of experience and training; salary £80. 115/21, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Druggists and Manufacturers.—Capable man wanted for Manufacturing; Steam Laboratory experience essential; must be ineligible for Army service; permanency and good opportunity for good man. Apply, 62/2, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Manufacturers of Perfumery and Toilet Requisites require Representative for West of England ground. Apply, with full particulars, to 49/6, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

[HOME.] RETAIL.

ADVERTISER'S ADDRESS WANTED.

Will "Aspirin (94/31)," who advertised in this column in last week's Supplement, kindly send us his full name and address, as there are several letters awaiting him at this Office?

ASSISTANT: 17; experienced; London preferred. "Rhei," 4 City Garden Row, City Road, London.

ASSISTANT (38), thoroughly experienced, present firm 14 years, desires change; Manchester preferred. 112/13, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT: unqualified; disengaged: 35; good experience. Counter, Dispensing, and Photography; good reference; outdoors. "C." (112/19), Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED: 31; qualified; best Dispensing and Counter experience; first-class references: as Manager or Senior. "Pharmacist," 23 Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.

DISPENSER (lady), unqualified, 20, requires situation in Manchester or district; day work only. Edghill, Bramber, Hale, Altrincham.

EVENINGS after 7, Saturdays after 2. Sundays: qualified: West End or Croydon district preferred. "Pharmacist," 52 Sundridge Road, Addiscombe.

FRENCH middle-aged man, honest, reliable, previously Assistant Pharmacist in Paris, unemployed from 10 to 5 weekdays, seeks employment; any capacity. 115/23, Office of this Paper.

GLASGOW.—Pharmacist, medical student, desires evening or night-bell duty. Gold, 507 St. Vincent Street.

LADY Dispenser (unqualified), little experience, desires post: Doctor or Chemist; London; small salary required. 107/29, Office of this Paper.

LADY (Hall qualification): experienced; Institution, Doctor, Paedl. "Dispenser," c/o Wood, Pharmacist, Huddersfield.

LADY Dispenser, experienced, Hall qualification, desires post: London preferred; excellent testimonials. 113/4, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (young), Hall qualification, desires post. Apply, 116/8, Office of this Paper.

LADY will give services to Chemist on Mondays and Thursdays, 2 till 8, to gain experience before re-examination. 116/14, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM Tenens; qualified; highest references; disengaged. Benney, Egloskerry, North Cornwall.

MANAGER wants situation; up-to-date trading; experienced Buyer; used to controlling staff; Major qualification. Write, "Chemist," 116 Spring Street, Bury, Lancashire.

MANAGER (temporary or permanency). 48, qualified, experienced, desires busy Pharmacy: active and good Counterman; disengaged. Terms to Richard, 85 Sutherland Avenue, W.

MANAGER (35), married, seeks new position; abstainer; first-class and Store experience; ineligible for Army; disengaged January. "Reliable" (113/23), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (40) requires position within 20 miles of London, Western side; hours 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Apply, 99/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED desires change; London preferred; good Dispenser. Photographic; experienced; married; 25. "Reliable" (111/25); Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 22, seeks situation; disengaged; Midlands preferred. Parker, 21 Derby Road, Heanor.

QUALIFIED; experienced; single; ineligible; Branch or Senior; disengaged December 20; capable, reliable; excellent references. "M.P.S.," 35 Alresford Road, The Heights, Manchester.

QUALIFIED (28) requires situation; London experience. "Salix," 49 Elizabeth Street, Belgravia, S.W.

QUALIFIED requires Evening work; Dispensing; S.W. preferred. Penberthy, 22 Lonsdale Road, Barnes.

QUALIFIED (25) desires responsible position in good-class business; West-End and provincial experience; Midlands preferred. 111/35, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED: age 50; active; competent Counterman, Window-dresser, Dispenser; London or suburbs; first-class reference; permanency wanted; outdoors. "Tact" 107/33, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED: aged 46; life abstainer; good all-round experience, Prescribing, Optics, Photography, Window-dresser; town or country; able sole charge; married; permanency. 113/13, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man, ineligible Army, desires post; Improver, Chemist. "S.," Norfolk House, Shauklin, I.W.

WHOLESALE.

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A GENTLEMAN, well up in Medical and Surgical work, would be willing to Represent and Travel for a Wholesale firm of Chemists, etc. 111/30, Office of this Paper.

A PHARMACIST representing a London Manufacturing house in Lanes and Yorks, about to be disengaged, willing to accept Representation or commission with good-class house; first-class connection of many years' standing; highest reference. 61/8, Office of this Paper.

A CTIVE, wide-awake Traveller; free January; Midlands and South Coast: good long connection; ineligible for service; good references. "Opening" (112/34), Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER (over military age), considerable business experience, wishes to Represent firm of repute in Devon and Cornwall; first-class proprietary articles preferred. "T. T.," 8 Connaught Avenue, Plymouth.

A S Traveller; 43; Drugs, Sundries, etc.; experienced; London and district. "Statim," 122 High Street, Croydon.

CHECKER (21), Wholesale Druggists, desires change; Liverpool or Manchester preferred, but not essential. State wages, particulars, etc., "Day" (110/36), Office of this Paper.

DRUG Sundries maker and proprietary articles, advertising experience, requires occupation after 2.30 daily; mutual. "E.," c/o Wright, Stock Orchard Street, Holloway.

GENTLEMAN, married, reliable worker, ineligible, 8½ years with present employer, seeks permanency; Wholesale or Retail; 9½ years' Managing experience; age 32; very active; a berth with no Saturday or Sunday evening duties; disengaged. Mears, 55 Lylal Road, Grove Road, Bow.

GOOD all-round man (45) seeks situation in Wholesale; Wet or Dry: 10½ years' reference; salary 36s.; London. "Gentian" (112/26), Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Assistant (Minor qualification); good experience, home and abroad; accustomed to control staffs; open to engagement at once; good references. Address, 112/31, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, well-known Proprietary, desires change; similar position: 60/53, Office of this Paper.

PERFUMER (Manufacturing), with many years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perfumery and Toilet articles, desires situation in England or abroad; can supply recipes; good references. 102/35, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, qualified man, just above enlistable age, excellent experience, connection, and references, now disengaged; all-round knowledge Drugs, Essences, Perfumery, Sandries, Disinfectants, etc. "Cassia" (112/30), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

1s. for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies, or elsewhere abroad.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, making health trip to Egypt. Southern India, Colombo, and Rangoon, would be pleased to take on a few light commissions. Morrey, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Market Drayton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone, 81 Lee Green.

Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—160 Castner Kellner, 60s. 3d.; 100 Ilford Ordinary, 10s. 10½d.; 200 J. C. & J. Field Ordinary, 4s. 9d.; 200 International Sponge Preference, 5s. 6d.; 100 Mellin's Food 6 per cent. Preference, 15s.; 60 A. J. White Ordinary, 5s. 6d.

Wanted (subject).—100 Camwal Preference, 6s.; Idris Deben-ture; Parke's Drug Preference and Ordinary; Wright Layman Preference.

Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

A CHRISTMASSY Window for 2s. 6d.—For this sum we will send you 2 attractive Window Posters, 24 small Window Tickets (assorted sizes), and 2 handsome Showcards, all beautifully executed in colours and worded to advertise "Christmas Presents"; money refunded if not more than satisfied. Dudley & Co., Holloway, London.

N.H.I. Prescriptions.—Consequent upon the introduction of the Bureau System, advertiser, over military age, will be disengaged in January next, and seeks appointment, preferably in connection with matters relating to the pricing of Prescriptions under the new regulations; extensive experience in the work of analysis and scrutiny in all parts of England and Wales. Fullest particulars on application to 112/27, Office of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND Chemists' Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOPFITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—12-ft. Mahogany and Plate-glass Serving Counter, £9 10s.; Mahogany and Plate-glass Perfumery Showcase and Desk, Mirror back and Plate-glass shelves, 58s.; 8-ft. Mahogany and Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, with Display and Serving Shelves, £6 17s. 6d.; 10-ft. handsome Piano Wall Showcase, great bargain, £21; quantities of other cheap lines. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMIST'S Fittings.—Second-hand; large stock of high-class Drug Fittings, Piano Wall Cases, Dispensing Screens and Counters, Glass Counters, Counter Cases, Perfumery Cases and Desks, Counter Drawers; absolute bargains; cheapest house for Window Enclosures, Mirrors, Glass Shelves, Modern Shopfronts, Improvements, etc.; plans prepared; estimates free. **Mills' Shop-front, Shopfitting, and Glass Facia Works**, 165-166 Old Street, London, E.C. Phone, London Wall 550.

BEST cash price paid for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. **S. E. Hackett**, 23 July Road, Liver-pool, E.

McQUEEN'S A.B.C. System of Accounts; works out profit and loss account, balance sheet, etc., with guaranteed certainty; gives exactly what Surveyors of Taxes want, and is a remedy for over-assessment; practically automatic Bookkeeping; 12th edition. Particulars and testimonials free. **McQueen & Co.**, Moat Road East, Leicester.

CHEMISTS' Fittings.—Silent Salesman, Glass Showcases of every description, Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Glass-front Counters, Perfume-cases, Desks, Counter Drawers, Shelves, Mirrors, shop-soiled, second-hand, at lowest prices; don't decide till you get my estimate; you can't get better value; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. **GEORGE COOK**, The Chemists' Working Shopfitter, Catherine Street, City Road, London, E.C.

DECISIVE ACTION is essential if you wish to economise in your expenditure in Showcards.

SEND NOW and secure our **SPECIAL CLEARANCE LINES**

3, 12×9, Neatly Designed Cards for 2/8
12 Cards, 5½×3½ and 6×4, Various Tints, for 2/6 } Carr. Paid
12 „ Shelf Slips, 12×1½ & 12×2 „ „ „ 3/4 } Two prices limit each Card.

Special A4 Line 2, 15×10, Designed Cards for 2/8 „ „

F. MERTEN & CO., 72 Marlborough Rd., HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

The object of this section is to facilitate the interchange of pharmaceutical products which are scarce at present owing to the War, and which the inquirers have failed to obtain through the customary business channels.

TERMS

Minimum charge (including registration fee) of 1/- for six words or less; **2d.** per word beyond, prepaid. Inquiries are inserted with a registration number attached to each item, and replies will be communicated direct to the inquirers by the Information Department of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

WANTED.

Principals having any of the following articles to dispose of are requested to notify the fact by postcard or otherwise stating quantity and price to

THE WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

"The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Hydroquinone (116/2) Pot. permang. (116/2)
Metol (11auff.) (116/2) Quin. sulph. (116/2)

FOR DISPOSAL.

Bona-fide buyers of the following articles are requested to communicate their exact requirements promptly to us, and we shall place them in touch with sellers:—

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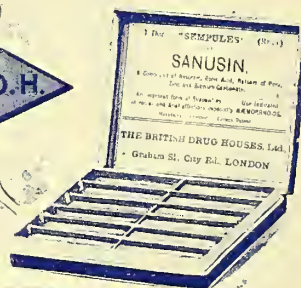
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